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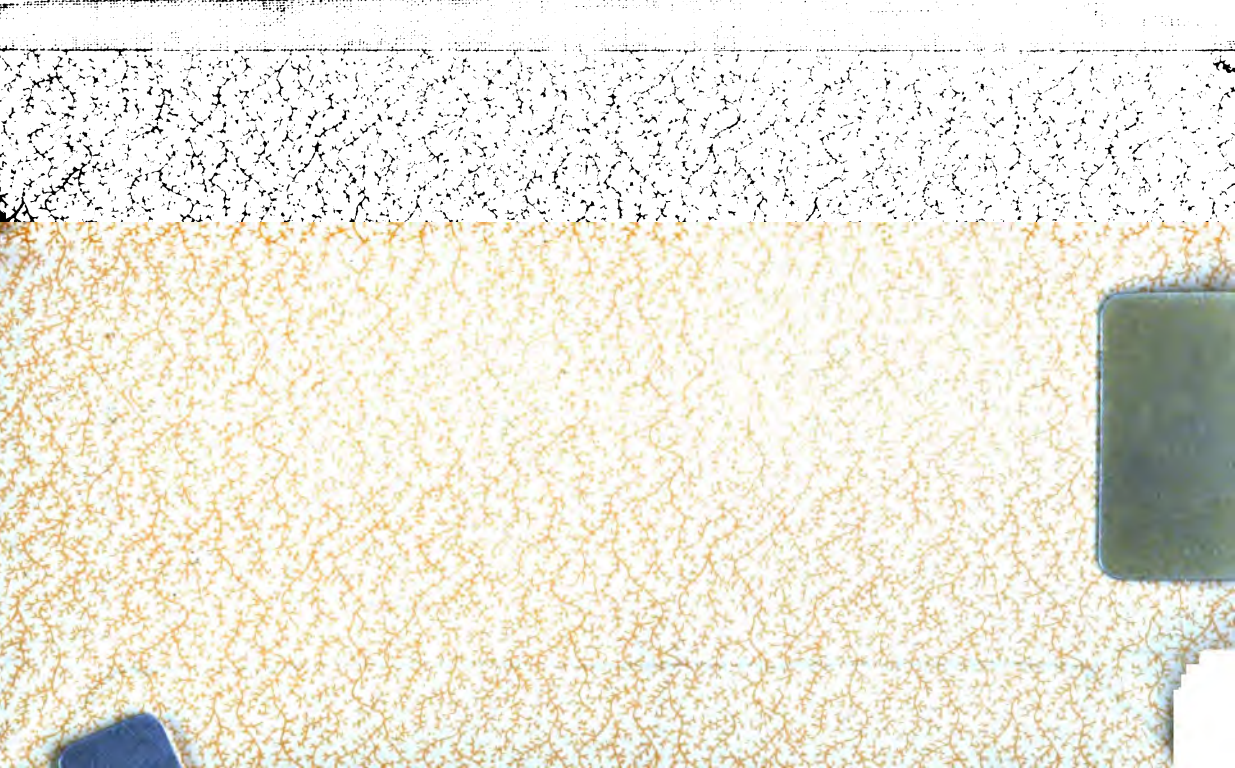

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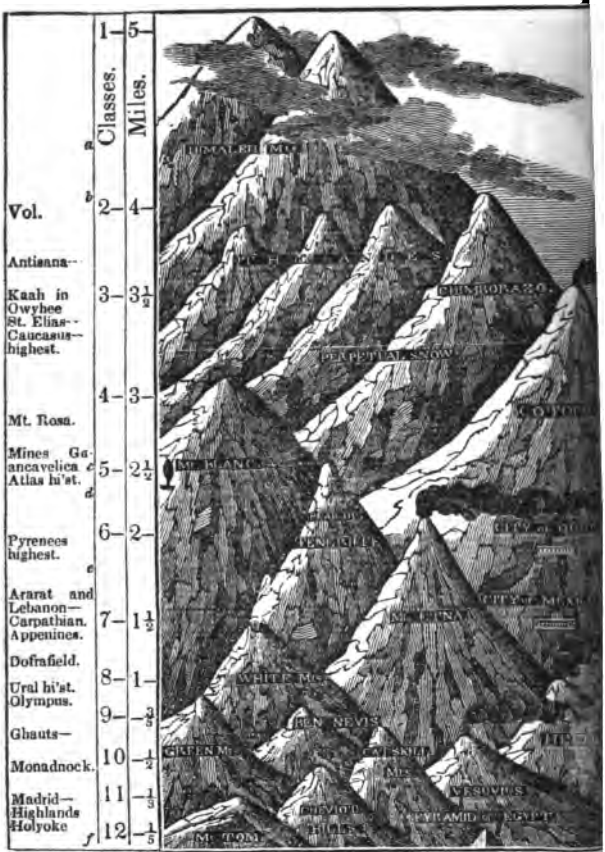

a Highest flight of a balloon. *b* The highest spot visited by man. *c* High
now inhabited, Antisana. *d* Highest limit of pines at the Equator. *e* Do. of
f St. Peter's church at Rome. The Highlands are in New York. Mt. Holy
in Massachusetts. Monadnock in New Hampshire.

WILLETTS'

NEW AND IMPROVED

SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY;

ACCOMPANIED BY A

NEW AND CORRECT ATLAS,

DRAWN AND ENGRAVED ON STEEL,

EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK.

BY JACOB WILLETTS,

Author of the School Arithmetic, an Easy Grammar of Geography, &c

FIFTH EDITION.

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PREFACE.

THE author has endeavoured to imbody in the following work, the results of many years' observation of the comparative advantages of the different methods of teaching geography. It will be found to differ considerably, both in its plan and execution, from the several geographical works at present used in American schools. For the purpose of ascertaining whether his ideas in reference to these matters, were likely to meet the views of others, the author has submitted his manuscript to a number of teachers in different parts of the state, who stand deservedly high for their qualifications, and for their eminent success as instructors, and it has afforded him much satisfaction to find that their experience has brought them to conclusions uniformly corresponding with his own, and that they all cordially approve of both the plan and execution of his work.

Being of opinion that nearly all the geographies used in our schools embrace some topics which had better be omitted, and that they are generally too diffuse, especially for the ordinary common schools of our country, the author has studiously aimed to make his descriptions very concise, to embrace in them nothing which he did not suppose could be profitably committed to memory, to embody them in short sentences, and in language plain, but not puerile.

He has adopted the plan of describing, in succession, each of the several countries embraced in one of the general divisions of the world, and then in a review, to call to the notice of the pupil, in a series of questions promiscuously arranged, every place named, and every fact stated in the course of those descriptions. This plan is pursued with each general division of the world, until the learner has mastered them all. The concluding exercise is a general review, in which all the descriptions, and every fact stated in

the work, are recalled to the notice of the learner, in a series of questions arranged without reference to the order in which such descriptions and facts have been given.

Thus it will be perceived that every particular embraced in his lessons, is *thrice* brought distinctly under the notice of the pupil—first, in describing the particular country, next in the review of the general division to which such country belongs, and finally, in the general review of the entire work. With such abundant facilities in their hands, if our schools do not readily acquire a thorough knowledge of the outlines of geography, it can only be imputed to a want of competency in the teachers, or of diligence on the part of the learners.

The author has so arranged his work as to render it necessary for the learners, from the very commencement, to get all their lessons—*on their maps*—a course which long experience has satisfied him is both most pleasant and most profitable for them.

It is believed that the plan of the work is so perspicuous, and the questions so framed, as to enable pupils to get their lessons, not only without any assistance, but without the least embarrassment or difficulty.

Care has been taken to have the maps neat and plain, and to have the execution of the book equal, in all respects, to any similar work in the market.

It has not been deemed expedient to sprinkle this book with pictures, from a conviction that they serve to divert the attention of the pupil from his studies, rather than to inform his mind or improve his taste.

PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY.

Ab-ys-sin′-i-a
Adige (ăd′-ige)
Af-gha-nis′-tan
Aix-la-Chapelle (ăs′-la-sha-pĕl′)
Altamaha (al′-ta-ma-hâw′)
Albany (ăl′-ba-ny)
Amour (a-môôr′)
An-til′-lēs
Antigua (an-tē′-ga)
An-ti-să′na
Ap-pa-lăch′-i-cō′la
Ară′-bi-a
Arch-i-pĕl′-a-gō (ch like k)
Arequipa (ar-ă-kē′pa)
Arica (ar-ē′-ka)
Arkansas (ar-kan-sâw′ or ar-kăn′-sas)
Ath′ens (ăth′-ens)
Avignon (av-in-yŏn′)
A-zōres′
Balize (bă-lēēs′)
Baton Rouge (bă′-tn-rôôzh′)
Ba-yŏnne′
Belle-Isle (bĕl-Ĭl′)
Bō-go-tă′
Bologna (bō-lōn′-ya)
Bonifacio (bon-e-făh′-che-o)
Bornou (bor-nôô′)
Bordeaux (bôôr-dō′)
Brazil (bra-zēl′)
Breton (bre-tôôn′)
Buenos Ayres (bwă′-nos-ăi′-rēs)
Cagliari (kăl′-ya-re)
Cairo (kīr′-rō)
Calais (kăl′lis)
Cal-lă′o
Cape Bre-tŏn′
Car-ib-bē′-an
Carlsruhe (karlz-rôô′-a)
Câu′-ca-sus
Cayenne (kI-ăn′)
Căl′-e-bēs
Chi-că′-gō
Chi-lō′-e or Chil-lo-ă′
Chili (chĕ′-le)
Cologne (ko-lōn′)
Cŏm′-o-rin
Coquimbo (co-kŏm′-bo)
Cor-dil′-le-ras
Curacoa (cū-ra-sō′)
Dar-fôur′
Dă′-ri-en
Dem-bē′-a
Des Moines (da mŏyn′)
Dnieper (nē′-per)
Dniester (nēs′-ter)
Dronntheim (drŏn′-tim)
Edinburgh (ĕd′-in-bur-ro)
Ed′-is-tō
Elbe (ĕlb)
England (ĭng′-land)
Erie (ē′-re)
Esquimaux (ĕs′-ke-mō)
Essequibo (es-se-kē′-bo)
Eū-phrā′-tēs
Falkland (fâwk′-land)
Făy′-ăl
Foulahs (fōō′-las)
Gĕn′-o-a
Guadaloupe (gâw′-da-loop)
Gaudalquiver (gâw-dal-kē′-ver)
Gloucester (glŏs′-ter)
Gracias a Dios (grā′-se-us-a-de′-ōs)
Guardafui (gär′-daf-wē)
Guă-ti-mă′-la
Guayaquil (gwI-a-kēēl′)
Guiana (gē-ă′-na)
Havre de Grace (hăv′-r de grās)
Him-mă′-leh
Hin-dos-tăn′ or Hin-dōs′-tan
Housa (hôō′-sa)
Ĭv′-er-ville
Illinois (il-le-nōy′)
India (ĭn′-je-a)
Indiana (in je-ăn′a)
Kanhawa (kan-hâw′-wa)
Kiel (kēl)
Knisteneaux (nĭs′-te-nō)
Lausanne (lo-zăn′)
Leghorn (le-gōrn′)
Leicester (lēs′-ter)
Le Maire (le măi′-re)
Ley′-den (lI′-dn)
Lisle (lēl)
Lima (lēē′-ma)
Lŏff′-o-den
Lŏm′-bar-dy
L'Orient (lōr′-e-ong)
Lou′-i-si-ă′-na
Louisburg (lōō′-e-burg)

Louisville (lôô′-e-vil)
Madrid (mad-rēēd′ or mād′rid)
Maelstrom (māwl′-strôôm)
Maese (māz)
Ma-gĕl′-lan, or Mag-e-lăn′
Măl′-ta
Man-za-nā′-rēs
Mar′-mo-ra, or Mar-mō′-ra
Măr′-a-vi
Marseilles (mar-sālz′)
Masafuero (mas-a-fwā′-rō)
Mâu-re-pās′ (-pā)
Mel′-nam
Mĕm′-el
Mich′-i-gan, (mish) or Mich-i-găn′
Mil′-an, or Mi-lăn′
Min-da-nā′-ō
Missouri (mis-sôô′-re)
Mobile (mo-bēēl′)
Monte Video (mon-te-vē′-de-o)
Mont-pēl′-ier, Vt. or mong-pēl′-yā
Mult-nō′-mah
Natchitoches (năk′-e-tosh)
New′found-land
New Or′-le-ans
Ni-ăg′-a-ra
Nicaragua (nic-ar-ăw′gua)
Nice (nēs)
Oceanica (o-she-ăn′-e-ka)
Oleron (ōl′-rŏng)
O-nei′-da
Opelousas (op-e-lôô′-săs)
O-ta-heite′, or O-ta-hei′-te
Outawas, (ŏt′-a-wâ)
Ouachita (wosh-e-tā′)
Ouisconsin (wis-cŏn′-sin)
Pan-a-mā′
Păp′-u-a
Păr-is
Perdido (per-dē′-do)
Persia (pĕr′-she-a)
Pop-o-căt′-a-petl (pel)
Po-tō′mac
Poughkeepsie (po-kĕp′-se)
Prăi-rie du Chien′ (shēēn)
Prussia (prū′-she-a or prŭsh′-e-a)
Puebla (poo-ā′bla)
Pyr′-e-nēēs
Quito (kēē′-to)
Raleigh (râw′-le)
Rens′-se-laēr
Rhe (rā)
Rio Grande (rē′-o-grand)
Rio Janeiro (rē′-o-ja-ne′-rō)
Rōme, or Rôme
Rouen (rôô′-ong)
Russia (rū′she-a, or rŭsh′-e-a)
Saco (sâw′-cō)
Sa-ghâ′-li-en
St. Augustine (âu-gus-tēēn′)
St. Cloud (klôô)
St. Croix (crôy)
St. Gen-e-viēve′
St. He-lē′-na
St. Jago (yā′-gō)
St. Louis (lô′-e)
Sam-ar-cănd′
San-ti-ā′-gō
Saone (sōn)
Schuylkill (skōōl′-kill)
Seine (sēne)
Sĕn′-e-gal
Ser-in-găp′-a-tăm′
Si-ĕr′-ra Le-ō′-ne
Sī′-nai
Sioux (se-ôôz′)
So-rĕlle′
Stabroek (stā′-brook)
Ter′-ra del Fue′-go (fwa′-gō)
Thames (tĕmz)
Thibet (tē′-bet)
Tonquin (ton-kēn′)
Toulon (tôô-long′)
Toulouse (tôô′-lôôz)
Traf-al-găr′
Trip′-o-li
Trois Rivieres (trôy-rēv′-yar, or re-vēre′)
Truxillo (tru-kēēl′-yō)
Turin (tu-rēēn′)
Um′-ba-gog
Ural (ôô′-ral)
Ushant (ŭsh′-ant)
Val-dīv′-i-a
Val-la-do-līd′ (lēd′)
Venezuela (ven-e-zwā′-la)
Vĕn′-ice
Ver-gĕnnes′
Vīs′-tu-la
Wabash (wâw′-bŏsh)
Washita (wâsh′-e-tâw)
Winnipiseogee (win-e-pe-sâw′-ke)
Worcester (wûrs′-ter)

GEOGRAPHY.

INTRODUCTORY LESSONS.

Q. What is Geography?

A. It is a description of the earth.

Q. What is the form of the earth?

A. Round like a ball.

Q. What is the circumference of the earth, or the distance round it?

A. About twenty-five thousand miles.

Q. What is the diameter of the earth, or the distance through it?

A. Nearly eight thousand miles.

Q. How many motions has the earth?

A. Two.

Q. What are those motions?

A. One round the sun and the other on its axis.

Q. In what time does the earth go round the sun?

A. In a year, or three hundred and sixty-five days.

Q. What does the motion of the earth round the sun occasion?

A. The difference in the seasons, as summer and winter.

Q. In what time does the earth revolve on its axis?

A. In one day, or twenty-four hours.

Q. What does the motion of the earth on its axis occasion?

A. Day and night.

Q. Which way does the earth turn on its axis?

A. From west to east.

Q. What is the axis of the earth?

A. An imaginary line passing through the centre of the earth from north to south.

Which way from us is north?
Which way is east?
Which way is south?
Which way is west?
Which way is north-east?

Which way is south-east?
Which way is south-west?
Which way is north west?

Q. What is a map?

A. It is a picture of the earth, or of any part of it, on paper.

Q. What is meant by the north and south poles?

A. The northern extremity of the earth is called the north pole, the southern extremity, the south pole.

Q. What is the top, bottom, &c., of a map called?

A. The top of a map is north, the bottom south, the right hand east, and the left hand west.

Q. How may we always know which way is east, and which way is west?

A. The sun rises in the east, and sets in the west.

Q. What is the Equator or Equinoctial line?

A. It is an imaginary circle surrounding the earth from east to west, and dividing it into two equal parts.

Show on the map of the world the equator.

Q. Of what is the surface of the earth composed?

A. Land and water.

Q. What proportion of the earth's surface is covered with water?

A. About two thirds.

Q. What number of inhabitants is there on the globe?

A. About nine hundred millions.

DIVISIONS OF LAND.

Q. What is a Continent?

A. A vast tract of land, no where entirely separated by water.

Q. How many continents are there?

A. Two, the Eastern and Western.

What is the northern part of the western continent called?* N. Am.

What is the southern part of the western continent called? S. Am.

Q. How is the eastern continent divided?

A. Into Europe, Asia, and Africa.

* Where the answers are not given, see Map of the World.

In what part of the eastern continent is Europe? N. Western.
In what part is Asia? Eastern.
In what part is Africa? S. Western.
Which division of the eastern continent is the largest?
Which division is the smallest?

Which extends farthest south, Europe or Asia?
Which extends farthest south, South America or Africa?
Which extends farthest south, North America or Asia?
Which extends farthest north, Africa or South America?
Does South America lie directly south of North America?
Which extends farthest west, Europe or Africa?
Which extends farthest east, Europe or Africa?
Does the equator cross North or South America?
Does Africa lie more on the north or south side of the Equator?
Does South America lie more on the north or south side of the Equator?
Which has the more land, the eastern or western continent?
Is there more land on the north or south side of the Equator?
In which of these great divisions of the earth do we live?

Q. What is a Hemisphere?
A. Half a globe.
Q. How many hemispheres are there?
A. Two: the Eastern and Western.
Q. Is not the earth divided into two other hemispheres?
A. Yes: the Northern and Southern.
Q. What constitutes the northern and southern hemispheres?
A. That part of the earth that lies north of the equator, is called the Northern Hemisphere; that south of it, the Southern Hemisphere.
Which contains the more land, the eastern or western hemisphere? (Map.)
Which contains the more land, the northern or southern hemisphere?

Q. What is an Island?
A. A tract of land entirely surrounded by water.
Which is the largest island on the globe?
Which is the second in size? Bo.
What large island lies east of Africa?
Point on the map to the following islands: New Guinea, British Islands, Sumatra, New Foundland, Cuba, Java, Niphon, New Zeland, Iceland, Celebes, Azores, Spitzbergen, Ceylon, Van Diemen's, Sandwich Islands.

Q. What is a Peninsula?
A. Land almost surrounded by water.
Q. Which are the two largest peninsulas on the globe?
A. South America and Africa.
Point to them.

Q. What is an Isthmus?
A. A neck of land joining a peninsula to the main land.
What isthmus connects North and South America?
What isthmus connects Africa to Asia?

Q. What is a Cape or Promontory?
A. A point of land extending into the sea.
What cape lies at the southern extremity of Africa?
What cape at the southern extremity of South America?
What cape in the north eastern part of South America? St. Ro.
What cape in Asia south of Hindostan?
What cape at the southern extremity of Greenland?
What cape at the most western part of Africa? Ve.
What cape at the most eastern extremity of Africa?
What cape at the northern extremity of New Holland?
What cape at the northern extremity of Europe?
What cape at the south-western part of New Holland?

Q. What is a Shore or Coast?
A. It is land that borders on the sea or ocean.
Point to that part of the map intended to represent the shore or coast.

Q. What is a Mountain?
A. It is a very high hill.
What mountains extend along the western side of S. America.
Q. How long are they?
A. Four thousand five hundred miles.
What chain of mountains extends through the western part of North America?
What mountains extend nearly across Africa, a little north of the equator?
What long chain of mountains runs through the northern part of Asia? Al.

DIVISIONS OF WATER.

Q. What is an Ocean?
A. The largest division of water.

What ocean separates America from Europe and Africa? (*Map of the World.*)
How wide is the Atlantic ocean?
What ocean lies between America on the west, and Asia on the east?
How wide is the Pacific ocean?
What ocean lies south of Asia, between Africa and New Holland?
How wide is the Indian ocean?
What ocean surrounds the north pole
What ocean surrounds the south pole?
Which is the larger, the northern or southern ocean?
Between what two oceans does America lie?
The Pacific ocean is known by two names; what are they?
In sailing from the eastern part of North America to the southern part of Asia, what two oceans must we cross?
In sailing from Europe to Asia, by the way of Cape Horn what two oceans would be crossed?
What ocean is the nearest to us?
How many oceans are there?
What are their names?

Q. What is a Sea?
A. A sea is a smaller division of water than an ocean.
What sea lies between Europe and Africa?
What sea lies between Africa and Arabia?
What sea north-east of the Mediterranean?
What sea east of the Black sea?
What sea between Arabia and Hindostan?
What sea east of Cochin China?
What sea between China and Corea?
What sea east of Corea?
What sea north of South America?
What sea in Europe east of Sweden?
What sea north-east of the Baltic? Wh.
With what ocean is the White sea connected?

Q. What is an Archipelago?
A. A sea containing many islands.
Q. What is a Gulf or Bay?
A. It is a part of the ocean running up into the land.
What gulf lies south of the United States?
What bay in the northern part of North America?
What large bay south of Baffin's Bay?
What gulf between Canada and New Foundland?

What gulf south of Guinea?
What gulf between Mexico and the Pacific Ocean?
What bay east of Hindostan?

Q. What is a Strait?

A. A narrow passage of water from one large body of water to another.

What strait lies between the Atlantic ocean and Mediterranean sea?
What strait between Baffin's Bay and the Atlantic?
What strait at the entrance of Hudson's Bay?
What strait at the entrance of the Red Sea?
What strait between the Persian gulf and the Arabian sea?
What strait between Malacca and the island of Sumatra?
What strait between Sumatra and Java?
What strait between North America and Asia?

Q. What is a River?

A. It is a stream of water running from the land into some larger body of water.

What river flows into the Gulf of Mexico?
There are three rivers that flow into the Mississippi from the west; what is the name of the largest?
What large river in South America flows into the Atlantic under the Equator?
What large river flows into the Atlantic, in the southeastern part of South America?
What river in Africa flows into the Mediterranean?
What river flows into the northwestern part of the Caspian Sea?
What river flows into the Artic Ocean east of the Ural Mountains?

In what direction from us is South America? Africa? Atlantic Ocean? Pacific Ocean? Europe?
In what direction from Africa is Europe? Asia? North America? South America? Indian Ocean? Atlantic Ocean?
In what direction from Asia is South America? Europe? North America? Africa? Pacific Ocean? Atlantic Ocean? Indian Ocean?

MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

What ocean bounds North America on the north?
What ocean bounds it on the east?
What gulf and isthmus bounds it on the south?
What ocean bounds it on the west?

In the grand divisions of North America, what is that division called which lies in the northwestern part?
What division lies in the northern part, east of the Russian possessions?
What division lies south of British America?
What division lies southwest of the United States?
What division lies southeast of Mexico?
Name the five grand divisions of North America?
In which of these divisions do we live?

Which of the grand divisions of North America extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean?
Are the United States longer from north to south, or from east to west?
Do the United States extend a greater distance on the Atlantic or on the Pacific Ocean?
What two grand divisions bound the United States on the north?
What country and gulf bound it on the south?
What ocean bounds Mexico on the west?
In what part of North America is Central America, or Guatimala?
Q. Is Greenland considered as a part of North America?
A. At present it is not.

What bay and strait separate Greenland from North America?
Into what bay do Hudson and Cumberland straits lead?
What part of Hudson's Bay is called James' Bay?
Which is the more northerly, Hudson's or Baffin's Bay?
What gulf west of the island of New Foundland?
What gulf south of the United States?
On which side of Mexico is the Gulf of California?
What bay lies on the east side of Yucatan?
What bay lies on the west side of it?
What is a gulf or bay?

What strait lies between New Foundland and Labrador?
What two bodies of water does it connect?
What strait separates North America from Asia?
What strait at the entrance of Baffin's Bay?
What two straits lead unto Hudson's Bay?
What is a strait?

Q. What is a Lake?
A. It is a body of water in the interior of a country.
Which is the more northerly the Great Bear Lake, or the Slave Lake?

With what large river are they connected?

Where does the Mackenzie river flow, and what course does it run?

What large lake next south of Slave Lake?

What large lake empties itself into Hudson's Bay?

Do the waters in the lakes that have been mentioned, run north or south?

Name the four great lakes that lie between Canada and the United States.

Which is the largest?

Which the most southerly?

Which one lies entirely in the United States?

What lake between Superior and Winnipeg?

Where do those great lakes empty themselves, and by what river?

Where is lake Timpanogos?

What is the largest river that flows into the Gulf of Mexico?

Where the Mississippi and Missouri unite, which is the larger river?

What is the largest river flowing into the Mississippi from the east?

What river in Oregon Territory flows into the Pacific?

What course does the St. Lawrence river run?

What is a river?

What long range of mountains separates the waters that flow into the Arctic and Atlantic Oceans, from those that flow into the Pacific?

What is the southern part of the Rocky Mountains called?

What is the general direction of these mountains?

On which side of the Rocky Mountains does the greater part of the United States lie?

What is the name of the mountains that separate the waters which flow into the Ohio and Mississippi, from those that flow into the Atlantic?

What is a mountain?

What is the general name given to the islands that lie between North and South America?

Which is the largest of the West India Islands? Which the second in size? The third? The fourth?

What large island lies east of the Gulf of St. Lawrence?

What large island in the northern part of Hudson's Bay?

What is the general name of the islands east of the Caribbean Sea?

Those islands are divided into two divisions, what are they called?

What cluster of islands lie north of Cuba?

What islands in the Atlantic east of Charleston?
What large island in Oregon territory?
What is an island?

What peninsula lies between the bays of Campeachy and Honduras?
What peninsula in the southeastern part of the United States? Fl.
What peninsula between the Bay of Fundy and the Atlantic?
What peninsula southwest of Cook's Inlet or River?
What is a peninsula?

What cape south of Greenland?
What cape southeast of New Foundland?
What cape south of Nova Scotia?
What noted cape south of Chesapeake Bay?
What cape south of Florida?
What cape in the western part of Cuba?
What cape in the northern part of Yucatan?
What cape south of California?
What is a cape?

In what direction are the United States from British America?
In what direction is Mexico from the United States? Guatimala, or Central America, from the United States? Russian possessions from Central America? Gulf of St. Lawrence from Gulf of Mexico? Gulf of Mexico from Gulf of California? Hudson's Bay from Greenland? Alaska from Florida?
In what direction from us is Lake Superior? Baffin's Bay? Gulf of California? Cuba? Russian possessions? Bay of Honduras? Caribbean Islands? Slave Lake? Cumberland Straits? Cape Farewell? Rocky Mountains? Great Bank of Newfoundland? Gulf of Mexico? Atlantic Ocean? Pacific Ocean?

Q. What is the Capital of a country?
A. It is the place where the laws are made.
What is the capital of British America?
What is the capital of the United States?
What is the capital of Mexico?
What is the capital of Central America?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

Q. How are the United States bounded on the north?
A. By British America and the great lakes.

How are they bounded on the east? How south? How west? (*For west, see Map of North America.*)

Q. What is a State?

A. A certain portion of country over which the same governor presides.

How many independent states are there? Twenty-six.

How many territories are there?

Into how many grand divisions are the United States divided? Four.

Q. What are they called?

A. The New England or Eastern States; the Middle States; the Southern States, and the Western States.

Q. Where do the New England States lie?

A. East of New York.

How many are there of them, and what are their names, beginning at the northeast?

Which is the largest? Which the smallest?

Which one is bounded on the north by two states, and on the south by two other states?

What two are separated by the Connecticut river?

Through which two does the Connecticut river run?

Which state has no sea coast?

Which has the greatest extent of sea coast?

Which three states are bounded on the west by New York?

Q. How are the Middle States situated?

A. Between the New England States and the Potomac river.

How many are there of them, and what are their names, beginning at the north? Five, N. Yo., N. Je., Pa., De., Md.

Which is the largest? New York.

Which one has no sea coast?

Which one lies between Pennsylvania and the Atlantic?

Which is the smallest?

Which one is bounded on the southwest by the Potomac river?

Q. How are the Southern States situated?

A. Along the Atlantic, south of the Potomac river, including those on the Gulf of Mexico.

How many are there of them, and what are their names, taken in rotation, beginning with Virginia?

Which is the largest? Virginia.

How many lie on the Atlantic?

What Territory belongs to the Southern States?

Q. How are the Western States situated?

A. They lie west of the Southern and Middle States.

How many Western States are there, and what are their names?
Which three are bounded on the south by the Ohio river?
Which two lie south of the Ohio river?
Which two lie west of the Mississippi river?
What state is between Lakes Huron and Michigan?
What Territory north of Illinois?
What one lies west and north of the State of Missouri?
Which one on the Pacific?
In which of the United States do we live?

Name the four great lakes lying on the northern boundary of the United States, beginning at the west?
What lake lies between New York and Vermont?
What course does the water run from Lake Champlain, and where does it flow?
What lake in New York is connected with Lake Champlain?
What lake lies southeast of Lake Ontario?
Which is the more westerly, Seneca or Cayuga lake?
What lake lies nearly in the centre of New Hampshire?
What lake lies partly in New Hampshire, but mostly in Maine?
The Penobscot river runs between two lakes; what are their names?
What is a lake?

What bay is in the southeastern part of Maine?
With what large bay is Passamaquoddy connected?
What two bays are on the southern coast of Maine?
What bay west of Cape Cod?
What bay runs up into Rhode Island?
What bay between New Jersey and Delaware?
What large bay lies mostly in Maryland?
What two bays are connected with Lake Huron?
What two bays are connected with Lake Michigan?

What river flows into Long Island Sound?
Between and through what states does the Connecticut River run?
What river in New York is near the eastern boundary?
What is the largest branch of the Hudson?
What river separates New Jersey from Pennsylvania?
What river rises in New York and flows into Chesapeake Bay?
What river forms the boundary between Maryland and Virginia?
What river separates South Carolina from Georgia?

What river in part divides the states of Georgia and Alabama? Ch.
What two rivers when united, form the Mobile? Al. and To.
Which is the longest river that flows into the Gulf of Mexico?
What river flowing into the Mississippi, is of the same name as one of the states?
What is the largest river that flows into the Mississippi from the east?
What two rivers flow into the Ohio near its mouth?
Which is the larger river, the Tennessee or the Cumberland?
What river forms part of the boundary between Illinois and Indiana?
What two rivers, when united, form the Ohio? Al. and Mo.
What is a river?

What is a Cape?
What cape is at the southern extremity of Nova Scotia?
What three capes in the eastern part of Massachusetts?
What cape at the eastern extremity of Long Island, and what one near the western, in New Jersey? Mo. and Sa. H.
What two at the entrance of Delaware Bay?
What two at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay?
What three east of North Carolina?
What one east of South Carolina?

What island lies east of Penobscot Bay?
What two islands south of Massachusetts?
What large island south of Connecticut?
To what state does it belong? New York.
What island southeast of Wilmington in North Carolina?
What island lies between Tybee and St. Simon's Islands?
What island between Cumberland and Talbot's Islands?
What three islands in Lake Superior?
What strait and island between Lake Michigan and Huron?
What islands in Lake Huron?
What is an island?

Q. What is a Sound?
A. It is a strait so shallow that it may be sounded or measured with a lead and line.
What sound lies between Connecticut and Long Island?
What three sounds east of North Carolina?
What one in South Carolina near Port Royal Island?

What mountains in the northeastern part of New Hampshire?
What mountains in Vermont?
In what direction do they run?
What mountains in New York?

What long chain of mountains takes its rise in the northern part of Georgia, and extends to Hudson river?

What mountains in Virginia east of the Alleghany mountains?

What mountains in Tennessee west of the Alleghany mountains?

What mountains in Missouri?

What is a mountain?

What is the capital of a state?

What is the capital of Maine? Of New Hampshire? Of Vermont? Of Massachusetts? Of Rhode Island? Two of Connecticut? Of New York? Of New Jersey? Of Pennsylvania? Of Delaware? Of Maryland? Of Virginia? Of North Carolina? Of South Carolina? Of Georgia? Of Alabama? Of Mississippi? Of Louisiana? Of Tennessee? Of Kentucky? Of Missouri? Of Arkansas? Of Ohio? Of Indiana? Of Illinois? Of Michigan?

In which of these states do you live?

What direction is it from Maine to Connecticut? From Pennsylvania to Vermont? Ohio to New York? Michigan to Maryland? Illinois to South Carolina? Louisiana to New Jersey? Maine to Ohio? Rhode Island to Delaware? Huron to Virginia?

In what direction are the following places from us: Massachusetts? Arkansas? South Carolina? Lake Huron? Bay of Fundy? Alabama? Kentucky? Florida? New York? Maryland? Michigan? Rhode Island? Georgia? Pennsylvania? Lake Ontario?

What Indian tribe inhabits the northwestern parts of Georgia?

What tribe in the southwestern part?

In what part of Florida do the Seminoles dwell?

What tribe between lakes Huron and Ontario?

What tribe on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan?

What tribe inhabits the northern part of Mississippi state?

What tribe in the middle part of Mississippi?

On which side of the Mississippi river are the Fox and Sioux?

What tribe in the western part of Tennessee?

What tribe on the south shore of Lake Superior?

What swamp lies on the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina?

Between what state and territory is Okefonoco swamp?

Through what states would a person travel in going in a straight line from New York to Maine? Pennsylvania to North Carolina? Alabama to Indiana? Ohio to Georgia? Pennsylvania to Massachusetts? Connecticut to Ohio? New York to Maryland?

A person in travelling from Louisiana to Maine may pass through but seven states: name them?

What seven states and territory are bounded north by Canada and the lakes, beginning with Maine?

In what direction does the coast of the United States run?

What is a shore or coast?

Name the thirteen states that lie on the Atlantic, beginning at Maine?

Name the three that lie on the Gulf of Mexico.

The five that are bounded in part by the Ohio river.

The four states and one territory that are bounded on the west by the Mississippi river, beginning at the south.

What state lies on each side of the Mississippi river?

What states and territories lie entirely west of the Mississippi?

Into what four districts is the Missouri Territory divided?

MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.

What sea bounds South America on the north?

What ocean bounds it on the east?

What strait on the south?

What ocean on the west?

What isthmus connects it with North America?

Which of the grand divisions of South America lies in the northwest part?

What large division lies in the northeastern part? Br.

What small division lies north of Brazil, and east of Colombia?

What division on the Pacific next south of Colombia?

What is the next division southeast of Peru?

What long narrow division extends along the Pacific?

What division extends from Chili to the Atlantic?

What is the southern division called?

Into how many grand divisions is South America divided, and what are their names?

In South America is the largest river in the world; what is it called? Am.

What is the second river in size in South America? Ri. La.

What is the third? Or.

What is a river?
What river flows into the Caribbean Sea? Ma.
What two rivers unite near Buenos Ayres and form the La Plata? Pa. and Ur.
There are two rivers called Negro, in what part are they?
On what river is Assumption?

Which is the most northern cape of South America?
Which the most eastern? Which the southern? Which the western?
What cape east of Rio Janeiro?
What is a cape?
What two capes at the entrance of the river La Plata?
Which one of these is the more northerly?
What two capes at the western extremity of the Straits of Magellan?
What cape in Colombia, a little north of the equator?

What gulf on the north, and what bay on the south side, of the Isthmus of Darien?
What gulf east of cape Vela?
What is a gulf or bay?
On what bay is St. Salvador situated?
What bay north of the peninsula of St. Joseph?
What bay in Patagonia north of Cape Blanco?
What gulf in the southwestern part of Colombia?
What bay and town both of the same name, on the west side of Colombia?

What is an island?
What island lies at the mouth of the Oronoko?
What one at the mouth of the Amazon?
What island east of Brazil of the same name as one north of Colombia?
What one south of the town of St. Francisco?
What large island south of the strait of Magellan?
What island is separated from Terra del Fuego by the Strait of Le Maire?
What two islands east of the Strait of Magellan?
What island between the island of Georgia and the Falkland Islands?
What large island south of Chili?
What two islands west of Valparaiso?
Which of these was the residence of Alexander Selkirk, or Robinson Crusoe?
What two islands north of Juan Fernandez?

What is the capital of Colombia? Of Brazil? Of Peru? Of Bolivia? Of the United Provinces? Of Chili?

What lake in the northern part of Colombia?
What lake in the southeastern part of Brazil?
What one on the boundary line between Peru and Bolivia?
What one near the head of the Oronoco?

What chain of mountains extends along the western side of South America?
Which mountain is nearer the equator, Chimborazo or Cotopaxi?
Q. What is Cotopaxi?
A. A Volcano.
Q. What is a Volcano?
A. A Volcano is a mountain that emits smoke and flame from its top.
What mountain south of Santiago?
What mountains in Brazil north of Bolivia?

In what direction is Colombia from Brazil? Peru from Bolivia? Guiana from Chili? Colombia from Patagonia? Brazil from Peru? Chili from Brazil? Rio Janeiro from Santa Fe de Bogota?
What five countries are bounded by the Pacific, beginning with Colombia?
What three are bounded by the South Atlantic?
What three by the North Atlantic and Caribbean Sea?
In what part of South America is Amazonia?

MAP OF EUROPE.

By what ocean is Europe bounded on the north?
By what grand division of the eastern continent on the east?
By what seas on the south?
By what ocean on the west?

What large empire lies in the eastern part of Europe?
Q. What is an empire?
A. An empire generally consists of several countries under the government of one sovereign, called an emperor.
What country or kingdom lies west of the Baltic sea, and Gulf of Bothnia? Sw.
What country lies between Sweden and the Atlantic?
What country lies between the North Sea and the Baltic?
What country bounds Denmark on the south?
What country is bounded north by the Baltic, and west by Germany?

Name the five countries that encompass the Baltic.
What four countries lie on the Mediterranean Sea, as they come in course, beginning at the west?
What kingdom or country west of Spain?
Q. What is a kingdom?
A. A country governed by a king.
What two small kingdoms north of France?
What empire west of Europe, composed of two islands?
What country in the interior of Europe northwest of Turkey?
Which country has no sea coast?

What sea between Europe and Africa?
What large sea in the southern part of Russia?
What small sea in the northern part of the Black Sea?
What sea in the southeast of Russia? Ca.
What sea between Denmark and Great Britain?
What sea between England and Ireland?
What noted sea between Sweden and Russia?
What sea in the north of Russia?
What sea between the Black Sea and the Archipelago?
What is an archipelago?
What is a sea?
What sea between Greece and the southern part of Italy?
Name the ten seas in and around Europe, as they come in course, beginning with the Caspian.

What is a gulf or bay?
What large bay west of France?
What gulf south of France?
What gulf south of Sardinia?
What gulf north of the Baltic?
What two gulfs east of the Baltic?
What one east of Italy? South of Italy?

What is a channel?
A. A passage of water from one large body of water to another, but wider than a strait.
What channel between England and France?
What one south of Wales?
What one between Wales and Ireland?
What channel between Denmark and Norway? Sk.
What channel between Denmark and Sweden? Ca.

What strait at the entrance of the Mediterranean?
What strait between Italy and Sicily?
What one between Corsica and Sardinia?
What one at the entrance of the Gulf of Venice?

What one between the sea of Marmora and Archipelago?
What one between England and France?
What is a strait?

What is an island?
What is the southern part of the island of Great Britain called?
What is the northern part called?
What is that part called which lies southwest of England? Wa.
What large island west of Great Britain?
What island in the northern part of the Irish Sea?
What four clusters of islands north and west of Scotland?
What large island in the Atlantic, northwest of Scotland?
What three islands east of Spain? In what sea are they?
What two large islands west of Italy?
What small island between Corsica and Italy? El.
Q. For what is Elba noted?
A. For being the island to which Bonaparte was banished in 1815.
What large island south of Italy?
What island southeast of Greece?
What island in the eastern part of the Mediterranean?
What island northeast of Candia? Rh.

What chain of mountains between France and Spain?
What mountains in the northern part of Italy and in Switzerland?
What ones in the northeastern part of Austria?
What ones between Norway and Sweden?
What ones run through Italy?
What ones between Europe and Asia?
What is a mountain? What a volcano?
What volcanic mountain in Sicily?
What one near Naples?
What one in Iceland?

What long river rises in Russia and flows into the Caspian Sea?
What noted river flows into the sea of Azof? Do.
What river flows into the northern part of the Black Sea near Cherson?
What large river rises in Germany, and flows into the Black Sea?
What two rivers rise in Switzerland, one running north, and the other south?
What two rivers in France flow into the Bay of Biscay?
What one in France falls into the English Channel?

What three rivers in Germany flow into the North Sea?
What two in Prussia flow into the Baltic Sea?
What is a river?

What is a cape?
What is the most northern cape in Europe?
What cape at the south of Norway?
What one at the north of Jutland?
What one south of Ireland?
What is the cape called at the southwest of England?
What two capes northwest of Spain?
What cape southwest of Portugal?
What one south of Italy?
What one south of Greece?

What two lakes northeast of the Gulf of Finland?
What two in the southern part of Sweden?
What lake and town of the same name in the western part of Switzerland?
What is a lake?
What one in the northeastern part of Switzerland?
What lake south of Lake Ladoga?

What is the peninsula called that constitutes the southern part of Greece?
What two kingdoms in the southwestern part of Europe, form a peninsula?
What is a peninsula? What is a kingdom?
What peninsula in the northern part of the Black Sea?
A part of Denmark forms a peninsula, what is it called?

What is the capital of Russia? St. Pe. Of Sweden? St. Of Norway? Be. Of Denmark? Co. Of Germany? Fr. Of Holland? Am. Of Belgium? Br. Of England? Lo. Of France? Pa. Of Switzerland? Be. Of Spain? Ma. Of Portugal? Li. Of Italy? Ro. Of Austria? Vi. Of Turkey? Co.

Through what country would a person travel in going from Portugal to France? From Switzerland to Turkey? From France to Prussia? From England to Italy? From Spain to Prussia? From France to Russia? From Denmark to Turkey? From Belgium to Portugal? From Holland to Austria?

What direction is it from France to Austria? From Spain to Prussia? From Germany to Turkey? From Italy to England? From Scotland to Holland? From Switzerland to Portugal? From Ireland to Sweden? From France to Russia?

From the Baltic to the Black Sea? From Madrid to Rome? From Copenhagen to Lisbon? From Paris to St. Petersburg? From London to Paris? From Dublin to Edinburg? From Vienna to Constantinople? From Amsterdam to Berlin? From Bergen to Stockholm?

How would a person sail in going from London to Rome? From Venice to the Black Sea? From the Ionian Sea to Iceland? From Paris to Warsaw? From St. Petersburg to Archangel?

MAP OF ASIA.

What ocean bounds Asia on the north?
What one on the east?
What one on the south?
What two grand divisions on the west?

By what name is the northern part of Asia called? Si.
What large empire south of Siberia?
What country lies east of the Caspian Sea?
What country south of it?
What one lies south of the Black Sea?
What one east of the Red Sea?
What one between the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal?
By what general name is the country called lying east of the Bay of Bengal? Fa.
What two divisions lie between Persia and Hindostan?

What sea north of Turkey?
What is a sea?
What sea east of the Black Sea?
What sea east of the Caspian?
What one between Arabia and Africa?
What one between Arabia and Hindostan?
What sea or bay between Hindostan and Farther India?
What sea east of Farther India?
What two east of China?
Which one is the more northerly?
What sea east of the Chinese Empire? Co.
What sea west of Kamtschatka?
What sea east of Kamtschatka?
What sea near Nova Zembla? Ka.
What sea northeast of Borneo? Ce.

What gulf between Arabia and Persia?
What gulf between Cambodia and Malacca?

What one west of the island of Hainan?
What one west of the town of Surat?
What is a gulf?

What strait at the entrance of the Red Sea?
What strait between the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea?
What one between Malacca and Sumatra?
What one between Sumatra and Java?
What one between Borneo and Celebes?
What one between Corea and Niphon?
What one between Asia and America?
What channel between the island of Saghalion and Chinese Tartary?
What isthmus between the Red and Mediterranean Seas?
What is a strait? A channel? An isthmus?

What island northeast of Cape Guardafui?
What two clusters of islands west of Hindostan?
Which cluster the more northerly?
What large island east of Cape Cormorin?
What two clusters of islands in the Bay of Bengal?
Which cluster the more northerly?
What two islands are separated by the Strait of Sunda?
What two are separated by the Strait of Macassar?
What cluster of islands east of the Chinese Sea?
What is the largest one of this cluster called? Lu.
What is the second in size called? Mi.
By what other name is the island of Papua called?
Where is it?
Where is the island of Timor?
What cluster of islands lies north of the Caroline Islands?
What cluster southwest of them? Pe.
What is the general name of the islands east of Corea? Ja
Which is the largest?
What large island in the southwestern part of the sea of Okotsk?
What island northwest of Siberia? No.
What is an island?

What cape at the southern extremity of Hindostan?
What one south of Malacca?
What is a cape?
What one south of Kamtschatka?
What one in the most northerly part of Siberia? Ta.

What mountains between Europe and Asia?
What mountains between the Chinese Empire and Hindostan? Hi.

How high are these mountains? About five miles.
What mountains between Siberia and the Chinese Empire? Al.
What mountains connect the Himmaleh with the Altain? Be.

What two rivers unite and empty into the Persian Gulf?
What river empties into the northern part of the Arabian Sea? In.
What two unite and empty into the Bay of Bengal? Ga. Bu.
What two rise in Thibet and run through Farther India? Ir. Me.
Where does each empty?
What two in China empty into the Blue Sea?
What large river empties into the Sea of Okotsk?
Three large rivers run through Siberia and empty into the Arctic Ocean. Name them, beginning at the east. Le. Ye. Ob.
What two rivers empty into the northern part of the Caspian Sea?
Which is the larger?
What is a river?

What three oceans border on Asia?
What is the capital of Turkey? Co. What is the capital of a country? What is the capital of Arabia? Me. Of Persia? Te. Of Caucasus? Tef. Of Siberia? To. Of Independent Tartary? Bu. Of Afghanistan? Ca. Of Beloochistan? Ke. Hindostan? Ca. Of Farther India? Um. Chinese Empire? Pe.

In what direction is Hindostan from Turkey? Arabia from Persia? Hindostan from China? Beloochistan from Farther India? Borneo from New Guinea? Sumatra from Formosa

MAP OF AFRICA.

What sea bounds Africa on the north?
What sea and ocean bound it on the east?
What ocean bounds it on the west?

In what part of Africa are the Barbary States?
Name them as they come in course, beginning at the west. Mo. Al. Tu. Tr.
What country between Tripoli and Egypt?
What three countries lie on the Red Sea? Eg. Nu. Ab.
Does Adel or Ajan lie on the Indian Ocean?
What two countries are separated by the river Zimbezi?
What kingdom north of Mozambique?
Is Sofala or Sabia the more northerly?
What is the general name of Africa, south of the Tropic of Capricorn? S. Af.

By what name is the most southern division of South Africa called?

What division extends from Cape Colony to Inhambane?

What is the country called north of Cape Colony? C. of Ho.

What is the division called in which there is no fresh water?

Name the four divisions of what is termed Lower Guinea, beginning at the north. Lo. Co. An. Be.

What country borders on the Gulf of Guinea? Gu.

What two small districts lie in the south part of Senegambia, settled by free blacks and emancipated slaves? Si. L. and Li.

What is the interior of Africa called, south of the Great Desert? So. or Ni.

What is the general name of the unexplored part of Africa, south of the Mountains of the Moon?

What is the most northerly cape in Africa? Bo.

What is the most easterly cape? Gu.

What is the most southerly cape? Ho.

What is the most westerly cape? Ve.

What three capes west of Sahara or Great Desert? Ba. Ba. Bl.

What cape between Grain and Ivory coast?

What cape north of Fish Bay?

Where is Port Natal?

What cape in Sabia?

What cape in the northeast part of Mozambique?

What two capes at the northern and southern part of Madagascar?

What is a cape?

Which is the more northerly cluster of islands, the Azores or Madeiras?

What cluster lies south of the Madeira islands?

What cluster west of Senegambia?

What three islands in the Gulf of Guinea, north of the equator? Fe. Pr. S. Th.

Which island is nearer Africa, St. Matthew or Annabon?

What two islands lie nearly in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, west of Lower Guinea?

Which one of them is the more northerly?

For what is St. Helena noted? [For being the place to which Napoleon Bonaparte was banished in 1815. He died here after being confined a prisoner about five and a half years.]

What large island southeast of Africa?

In the northern part of what channel are the Comora islands?

What is a channel?

What two islands east of Madagascar?

What island east of cape Guardafui?

What large river west of the Red Sea?

What course does it run, and where does it empty?

What large river rises in Soudan or Nigritia?
Where does it empty?
What three rivers in Senegambia?
What river separates Senegambia from Guinea? Me.
What one separates Loango and Congo?
What river runs through the country of the Hottentots into the Atlantic?
What river between Mozambique and Mocaranga?

What gulf east of Tunis?
What gulf west of Barca?
What bay north of Caffraria?
What bay east of Cape Colony?
What two bays between Cape Town and Oliphant's river?
What bay in the southwest part of Benguela?
What large gulf south of Guinea?
What two smaller gulfs in the Gulf of Guinea?

What isthmus connects Asia and Africa?
How wide is the Isthmus of Suez?
What strait between the Atlantic and Mediterranean?
What strait between the Red Sea and Indian Ocean?
How wide is each of these straits?
Where is the Channel of Mozambique?

What mountains in Barbary?
What mountains extend from Guinea to Abyssinia?
What mountains north of Guinea?
What mountains west of Mozambique?

What lake in Abyssinia?
What lake west of Mozambique?
What lake in Nigritia?

What is the capital of Morocco? Mo.
What is the capital of Algiers? Al. Of Tunis? Tu. Of Tripoli? Tr. Of Barca? De. Of Egypt? Ca. Of Abyssinia? Go. Of Cape Colony? Ca. T. Of Congo? St. Sa.

In what direction from us is Africa?
In what direction is Egypt from Morocco? Abyssinia from Egypt? Loango from Zanguebar? Cape Colony from Barca? Guinea from Egypt?

PART SECOND.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE.

NOTE.—It is not thought necessary to ask questions of the facts to be committed to memory, as the leading word is printed in italics, which will readily suggest the question to the teacher.

A *degree* is sixty geographical miles, and a minute one geographic mile, marked thus, (30° 24') thirty degrees, twenty four minutes.

The *latitude of a place* is its distance in degrees and minutes north or south of the equator.

Latitude is *expressed* by the figures that run up or down the sides of the map.

If the *figures increase upward*, the latitude is north; if downward, the latitude is south.

Lines of latitude run round the globe, parallel to the equator.

The *longitude of a place*, is its distance in degrees and minutes east or west of some fixed meridian.

Longitude is *expressed* by the figures which run along the top and bottom of the map.

If the *figures increase* from right to left, the longitude is west, if from left to right, the longitude is east.

MAP OF THE WORLD.

How many degrees from the equator to either pole?
How many degrees from pole to pole?
How many degrees round the earth?
Is latitude reckoned from the equator towards the poles or round the earth?
Do parallels of latitude run north and south, or east and west?
Which way is longitude reckoned?
What is the greatest number of degrees of latitude that any place can have?
What is the greatest number of degrees of longitude any place can have?
What degree of latitude runs through the island of Cuba?
NOTE.—The scholar should tell whether north or south latitude.

What degree of latitude runs through the island of Madagascar? Through New Foundland? Through the northern part of the Persian Gulf? Through the northern part of South America? Through Bass Strait?

In what degree of latitude is the mouth of the river Amazon?

In about what latitude is the Cape of Good Hope? Strait of Gibraltar? St. Helena? London? Washington? Cape St. Roque? Cape Horn? New York? Buenos Ayres?

What is longitude?

What degree of longitude runs through the island of Ceylon?

NOTE.—The scholar should tell whether in east or west longitude.

What degree of longitude runs through the Cape of Good Hope?

What degree through the Gulf of St. Lawrence? Through Egypt? Just touches the peninsula of California? Through Cape Cod? Through the Island of Celebes? Through Iceland? Through Navigator's Islands? Through the southern island of New Zealand? A little east of the northern island of New Zealand?

In about what longitude is New York? Calcutta? Constantinople? Mexico? Sego in Africa? Pekin?

Q. What are Meridians?

A. They are lines running from pole to pole and crossing the equator at right angles.

THE TROPICS, POLAR CIRCLES, AND ZONES.

The *tropics* are two circles drawn parallel to the equator, 23½° from it.

The *circle north of the equator* is called the Tropic of Cancer.

The *circle south of the equator*, is called the Tropic of Capricorn.

The *polar circles* pass round the earth, 23½° from each of the poles.

The *circle round the north pole* is called the Arctic circle; that round the south pole, the Antarctic circle.

The earth is divided into five *Zones*, viz., the Torrid, two Temperate, and two Frigid Zones.

The *torrid zone* is that part of the earth's surface which lies between the two tropics.

In the torrid zone there are but two seasons: six months in the year it rains almost continually, and is called the rainy season; during the other six months, there is scarcely any rain, and this is called the dry season.

In this zone the climate is very hot, and the trees are always green.

The *two temperate zones* lie between the tropics and polar circles: the one north of the equator is called the north temperate zone; the one south of it, the south temperate zone.

In the temperate zones there are four seasons; spring, summer, autumn, and winter.

The *two frigid zones* lie round each pole, and extend from the polar circles to the poles; they are called the north and south frigid zones.

Those countries which lie between the polar circles and the poles, have but two seasons; summer and winter. The winters are long and cold; the summers short and warm.

QUESTIONS. (*Map of the World.*)

What tropic lies on the north side of the equator?

What is the one called on the south side of it?

What distance is each tropic from the equator?

How many degrees are they from each other?

The tropic of Cancer runs through one gulf, two seas, and one island—name them.

The tropic of Capricorn runs through two large islands in the eastern hemisphere—what are their names?

Which of the polar circles surrounds the north pole?

What is that called which surrounds the south pole?

What distance is each of these circles from the poles?

How many degrees is it from the tropics to the polar circles?

The northern or arctic circle runs through two straits and one sea—name them.

As the torrid zone extends from one tropic to the other, how many degrees wide must it be?

Point out the torrid zone on the map.

What country in North America lies entirely in the torrid zone?

What country lies partly in the torrid zone?

What is the general name of the islands in this zone, between North and South America?

What three countries in South America lie entirely in the torrid zone? Co. Gu. Pe.

The greater part of what two others in South America lie in his zone? Br. Bo.

Does the greater part of Africa lie in or out of this zone?

Does any part of Europe lie in this zone? Why not?

What part of Asia lies in this zone?

As this zone lies equally on each side of the equator, what two noted islands south of Asia, lie in the middle of this zone?

Do the north or the south parts of New Holland and Madagascar lie in the torrid zone?

How many temperate zones are there, and what called?

Between what two circles is the north temperate zone?

Between what two is the south temperate zone?

How wide each of these zones?

Show on the map, first the north, and then the south temperate zone.

In what zone are the United States, the greater part of British America, and Mexico.

What two countries in South America are entirely in the south temperate zone?

What one in South America is mostly in this zone?

In Africa is there more land in the north or in the south temperate zone?

Does the whole of Europe lie in the temperate zone? Which part does not?

What part of Asia lies in the temperate zone?

Where do the two frigid zones lie, and how far do they extend?

Show on the map the two frigid zones.

Parts of what two countries in North America lie in the frigid zone?

Does the greater part of Greenland lie in the temperate or frigid zone?

What island west of Europe just touches the frigid zone?

What two large islands north of Europe are in this zone?

In what degree of latitude is the northern extremity of Spitzbergen?

What two islands in the western hemisphere lie in the south frigid zone?

Is there any land on the map of the eastern hemisphere in the south frigid zone?

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF AMERICA.

America was first *discovered* by Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, in the year 1492.

America is *noted* for its large rivers and lakes, and for its lofty mountains.

The *climate* of America is much colder than on the eastern continent in the same latitudes.

When America was *first discovered*, it was a vast wilderness, inhabited by Indians.

It was first *settled* by Spaniards, whose principal object was to obtain silver and gold.

NORTH AMERICA.

How is North America bounded?

North America was *first explored* in 1497, by John Cabot, in the service of Henry VII., king of England.

The *climate* on the western coast of North America, is milder than on the eastern, in the same latitude.

The *Gulf Stream* is a remarkable current, issuing from the Gulf of Mexico, and running northerly along the coast of the United States. It is 40 to 50 miles wide, and the water is much warmer than the surrounding ocean.

Cataract.—The falls of Niagara, between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, are 150 feet perpendicular. The noise occasioned by the falling of such a large body of water, from so great a height, is sometimes heard 15 or 20 miles.

UNITED STATES.

How are the United States bounded?

The United States were *formerly* colonies, *belonging* to Great Britain.

On the 4th of July, 1776, they declared themselves *independent*, but were not acknowledged so by Great Britain, until 1783.

The United States were *settled* by emigrants from the different nations of Europe, except the negroes, who came from Africa.

The *commerce* exceeds that of any other nation, except Great Britain.

The *form of government* is strictly republican.

Climate.—The Eastern and Middle states are healthy, but subject to great extremes of heat and cold. The Southern states have a milder climate, and are generally healthy, except along the sea coast.

The legislative government of the United States is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, called the Congress. The executive, in a President, assisted by a Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Attorney-General, and Postmaster-General, who are his constitutional advisers.

The President and Vice-President are chosen for four years; the Senators for six; the Representatives for two.

EASTERN, OR NEW ENGLAND STATES.

How are the New England States bounded?

The *soil* is various, but generally better adapted to pasturage than cultivation.

The *face of the country* along the sea coast, is mostly level; in the interior, it is generally uneven and hilly, and in some parts mountainous.

Character.—The inhabitants are distinguished for their industry, excellent system of education, and good morals.

The *principal sources of wealth* are commerce, manufactures, and the fisheries.

MAINE.

Map of the United States.

How is Maine bounded? In what part of the United States is Maine?

What is the capital? On what river is it? What river forms

part of the eastern boundary of Maine? Into what bay does it empty? How is Eastport situated? What lake lies between the St. Croix and Penobscot rivers? Is Belfast or Bangor situated on Penobscot river? What town lies between Eastport and Castine? In what lake does the Kennebeck river rise? What town is situated on the south side of Androscoggin river? Br. Which town lies farthest north, Bath, Augusta, or Hallowell? On what bay is Portland? What town and river, both of the same name, are between Portland and York?

Q. What is meant by the capital of a state?

A. The seat of the state government.

In what direction does the coast of Maine run?

In what direction is Maine from us? from Ohio? from Pennsylvania?

The *soil* along the sea coast, from ten to twenty miles, is very poor; in the interior, particularly along the banks of the rivers, it is good.

This state is the most recently *settled* of any of the New England states, and still bears the marks of a new country.

The *exports* consist chiefly of lumber, fish, and lime.

The *coast* of Maine is *noted* for its good harbours.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Portland is situated on a peninsula in Casco Bay. It is well built, has a good harbour, and is extensively engaged in commerce.

Thomaston, on Penobscot bay, is noted for its large export of excellent lime, and as containing the state prison.

Large quantities of ice are exported to the West Indies from Maine, and exchanged for molasses, sugar, and other productions of the warm climate.

Maine is the fourth state in the union for the amount of its shipping.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

How is New Hampshire bounded? What is the capital? On what river is it situated? What river forms part of the eastern boundary? Piscataqua. What large town is situated near its mouth? Po. What lake near the centre of the state? What noted mountains in this state? In what part of the state are they? How high are they? A. A little more than a mile, or 6,234 feet. How is lake Umbagog situated? What river forms the western boundary of this state? Between what two towns is Hanover? On what river are they? What town is situated

on the Piscataqua north of Portsmouth? In what part of the state is Keene? Exeter? Which way is New Hampshire from us? From Rhode Island? From Pennsylvania? Which way is Concord from Augusta?

The *face of the* country is uneven, except on the sea shore. It is the most mountainous state in the union.

The *White Mountains* are the highest in the United States, east of the Mississippi.

This state has but eighteen miles of *sea coast*, and but one seaport town.

It has but little *commerce*, but its agriculture is respectable, and its manufactures extensive and flourishing.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Portsmouth, the only seaport town in the state, is a well built, flourishing town, situated about two miles from the mouth of the Piscataqua river.

Concord is a place of considerable trade, and the centre of business in the northern part of the state.

Dover is the oldest town in the state.

The White mountains are so high that when ships approach the land they appear like bright clouds in the horizon. On the west side of the mountain, is a place called the Notch or Gap. The whole mountain is here divided to its base, forming a passage for the Saco river, and a space for a road.

Near Portsmouth is a cluster of small rocky islands called the Isle of Shoals.

VERMONT.

How is Vermont bounded? What is the capital, and how situated? On which side of Vermont is lake Champlain? What lake lies partly in this state and partly in Canada? Memphremagog. What four rivers in Vermont, beginning at the north? Ans. Misisque, (*marked on the map*) (1) Lamoile, (2) Onion, (3) Otter Creek, (4.) In what part of the state is Bennington? On what lake are Burlington and Middlebury, (5.) In what part of the state is Rutland? On what river is Windsor? What mountains in this state, and how do they run? What degree of latitude bounds this state on the north? In what direction is Vermont from us? From Ohio? From North Carolina? In what direction is Concord from Montpelier?

This state is noted for its *mines* of iron, copper,

and lead, as well as for its quarries of excellent marble.

The greater part of *Lake Champlain* lies in Vermont.

The *trade* of Vermont is mostly with New York and Canada.

The *staple productions* are wheat, butter, cheese, and wool.

The *climate* is remarkably pure and healthy, and the *soil* generally fertile.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Montpelier, near the centre of the state, is a flourishing town.

Bennington is the oldest town in the state, and celebrated for a battle fought here during the American Revolution.

Burlington is the most commercial town in the state, and noted for its delightful situation.

MASSACHUSETTS.

How is Massachusetts bounded? What is the capital? How situated? What large river runs through this state? What three capes are in this state? Which is the most noted? Co. What three towns lie northeast of Boston? Between which two is Cape Ann? Which way is Worcester from Boston? What town lies in the northwest part of the state? What two towns lie on the Connecticut river? What bay is west of Cape Cod? What two islands lie southeast of Massachusetts? How is Plymouth situated? In what direction is Massachusetts from us? from Maine? from Maryland? from Indiana? Which way is Montpelier from Boston? from Washington city? from Buffalo?

The first *settlement* made in New England, was in this state, at Plymouth, in 1620.

This state has more *commerce* than any state in the union, except New York.

The *inhabitants* of *Nantucket* and New Bedford, are very extensively engaged in the whale fishery.

This state is *noted* for its literary institutions, among which is Harvard University, the oldest seminary in America.

The *face of the country*, on the east side of the Connecticut river, is hilly, excepting in the south-east part, where it is mostly level; on the west side of the river, it is mountainous.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Boston is situated on a peninsula in Massachusetts Bay. It is a large and wealthy city, has an excellent harbour, and extensive commerce, and is noted for its elegant buildings.

Salem, fourteen miles from Boston, is a very wealthy town, and was formerly largely engaged in the China trade.

Plymouth is the oldest town in the state.

Lowell, a newly built town on the Merrimack, is noted for its extensive manufactures.

Marblehead, Beverly, and Gloucester, are mostly employed in the Cod fishery.

Charlestown is noted as possessing a United States navy yard, a state prison, and for the battle of Bunker Hill.

RHODE ISLAND.

How is Rhode Island bounded? What is the capital? At the head of what bay is it? On what island is Newport? Rhode Island. What island south of this state? Bl. How is Bristol situated? In what direction is Rhode Island from us? From Kentucky? From Vermont? Which way is Boston from Providence? From Albany?

The *climate* of this state is esteemed the best in the union.

The *soil* is better adapted to pasturage than to tillage.

This state is *distinguished* for its cotton manufactures.

Narraganset Bay extends about forty miles into the state, and embosoms the islands of Rhode Island, Canonicut, and Prudence.

At Providence is Brown University.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Providence, for its size, is one of the most wealthy and commercial towns in the union. Its merchants are largely engaged in the manufactories of the state.

Newport is celebrated for its fine harbour, and the salubrity of its climate.

Pantucket, four miles northeast of Providence, is one of the most flourishing manufacturing villages in the United States.

Mount Hope, near Bristol, is noted for having been the residence of the famous king Philip, the Indian warrior.

CONNECTICUT.

How is Connecticut bounded? What direction is it from Vermont? New Jersey? Ohio? From us? What two towns are alternately the seats of government? Where does Connecticut river rise and empty? Between and through what states does it run? What two other rivers are there in Connecticut? Which one is in the eastern, and which in the western part of the state? What two towns lie on Connecticut river? On which side of it are they? What two towns are situated on the Thames? Which one at the mouth of the river? In what part of the state is Litchfield? What is the name of the sound that forms the south boundary of the state?

Connecticut is *noted* for the variety of its manufactures, its literary institutions, and the enterprise and good morals of its inhabitants.

The *face of the country* is hilly, though not mountainous.

The *soil* is good, but in general stony.

The chief *trade* of this state is with the West Indies, and the Southern states.

Yale College at New Haven is justly celebrated.

Chief Towns.—New Haven is situated at the head of a bay, about four miles from Long Island Sound. It is very regularly laid out, and the most beautiful town in the state.

Hartford is situated at the head of tide water on Connecticut river, 50 miles from its mouth.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford, was the first of the kind established in America.

This state has a common school fund of 2,000,000 dollars, which affords the means of education in reading, writing, and arithmetic, to every child, free of expense.

MIDDLE STATES.

What five states are called the middle states? Tell in what part of the middle states New York lies? New Jersey? Pennsylvania? Delaware? Maryland? This division has three large rivers. Describe the Hudson, that is, tell what course it

runs, and where it empties? Delaware? Susquehannah? What two states are divided by the Potomac? Which is the largest bay, the Delaware or Chesapeake? What is the general course of the rivers east of the Alleghany mountains? What course do the rivers run in the west and northwest part of New York? In the western part of Pennsylvania?

Wheat is the most important *production* of the middle states.

The *climate*, except in the northern and eastern parts of New York, is milder than in the eastern states.

Schools are not established by law except in New York and Pennsylvania.

The middle states have more *wealth* and valuable *manufactures*, than any other of the United States.

NEW YORK.

How is New York bounded? What is the capital, and how situated? What large river runs through the eastern part of the state? What large town, situated on an island, stands at the mouth of the Hudson river? What three towns are situated on its eastern bank as they come in course, beginning at the north? Tr. Hu. Po. What three towns on its west bank between Albany and West Point, beginning again at the north? Ca. Ki. Ne. What is the principal branch of the Hudson? What four towns on the Mohawk, beginning at the east? Sc. He. Ut. Ro. What course does the Genessee river run, and where does it empty? What two towns are situated on its banks? Where does Black river empty? What town stands at, or near its mouth? What town stands on Black river? At the mouth of what river and on what lake is Plattsburg? What two towns lie on the banks of the St. Lawrence? Which is the more westerly, Seneca or Cayuga lake? What town stands at the outlet of Seneca lake? What one at the head of Cayuga lake? What two towns east of Cayuga lake? Au. Sk. What is the name of the river into which Seneca, Cayuga, and other small lakes empty? Seneca river. What is the name of the river between Oneida lake and lake Ontario? Oswego river. How are the following towns situated? Canandaigua, Norwich, Lockport, Lyons, Oswego, Keeseville. What two towns lie at each extremity of the Erie canal? Al. Bu. How long is the Erie canal? What canal extends from Carpenter's Point to Kingston? Hudson and Delaware. What is its length? (see table.) What canal connects Albany and White-

hall? Champlain. What is its length? Where is Lake George? Oneida lake? What two towns are situated near the northern boundary of Pennsylvania? Ba. Ow. Where is Grand Isle? Where are the Catskill mountains? How high are they? (see table.) How is Long Island situated? What city on Long Island opposite New York city? Where is Montauk point? Where are Niagara falls? Trenton falls? What three large lakes lie partly in this state? Er. On. Ch. Where are Saratoga Springs? In what direction are the following places from Albany? New York, Lake Champlain, Utica, Boston, Hartford, Buffalo, Pittsburg, New Orleans. Which way from us is Albany?

This state is better *situated for trade* than any in the union.

It is celebrated for its *medicinal springs;* among which are Saratoga, Ballston, and New Lebanon.

The *face of the country* in the eastern part, is generally hilly, and in some parts mountainous; in the western it is mostly level.

In this state are many *salt springs*, from which nearly two million bushels of salt are made annually.

The *Erie Canal*, 363 miles long, was the first great work of the kind undertaken in America, and is longer than any canal in Europe. It cost about nine millions of dollars.

CHIEF TOWNS.—New York is the largest city in America, and is classed among the most commercial in the world. It is admirably situated for trade, and has always a free access to the ocean. Some of the public buildings are equal to any in the union.

Albany is 160 miles from New York, and has a very extensive inland trade.

Rochester is one of the most flourishing towns in the union. The first house was erected in 1812.

At West Point is the celebrated Military Academy, belonging to the government of the United States.

This state has a fund of nearly two millions of dollars, and eighty thousand acres of land, the revenue of which is appropriated to the support of common schools.

In this state are a university, and many other excellent seminaries of learning.

NEW JERSEY.

How is New Jersey bounded? What is the capital? What river separates New Jersey and Pennsylvania? What one for a small distance separates it from New York? On what river are Paterson and Newark situated? Passaic. On what one is New Brunswick? Rariton. Is Princeton or Burlington north of Trenton? What cape at the southern extremity of New Jersey? How is Sandy Hook situated? What two harbours between Sandy Hook and Cape May? What is the length of Delaware Bay? What canal crosses this state, and in what part? Morris. What is its length? Which way is New Jersey from us? From New Hampshire? From Virginia? How would one sail from Albany to Trenton?

The *face of the country* in the southern part is level, in the middle uneven, and in the northern mountainous.

The *soil* in the southern part is sandy and barren, but in the middle and northern parts it is productive.

The *commerce* of this state is small, but its manufactures are considerable.

At Paterson, the Passaic river has a *fall* of about seventy feet perpendicular.

New Jersey is *noted* for its excellent fruit and cider.

Princeton College, in this state, is one of the oldest in the Union.

Chief Towns.—Trenton is situated at the head of navigation on the Delaware river, about thirty miles above Philadelphia.

Newark is distinguished as a manufacturing town, and for the excellent cider made in its vicinity.

Paterson is a flourishing town, and has many important manufactures.

Elizabethtown is the oldest town in the state.

PENNSYLVANIA.

How is Pennsylvania bounded? What is the capital, and how situated? How is Philadelphia situated? What river forms the eastern boundary of this state? What two branches has the Delaware? Sc. Le. Where does the Susquehannah river rise, and where does it empty? Through what part of Pennsylvania

does it run? What two branches has the Susquehannah? W. Br. Northeast Br. What two rivers, when united, form the Ohio? What town stands at their junction? What town stands at the junction of the Delaware and Lehigh rivers? On what river is Mauch Chunk? What town stands near the junction of the two branches of the Susquehannah? What one on the branch that rises in New York? Wi. Describe the situation of the following towns: Columbia, Lancaster, York, Chambersburg, Erie, Washington, Williamsport. In what degree of latitude is Philadelphia? In what degree is the northern boundary of the state? What large lake forms a part of the boundary of this state? In what direction is Pennsylvania from us? From Michigan? From Kentucky?

The *face of the country* in the eastern and western parts of the state is generally level. The middle and northern parts are mountainous.

The *soil*, except in the mountainous regions, is good, and in many parts, being highly cultivated, produces abundantly.

This state has inexhaustible *mines* of coal, principally near Pittsburg, and in the vicinity of the Lehigh and Schuylkill rivers. It has also many rich and extensive mines of iron ore, and abundant quarries of excellent marble.

Pennsylvania has more extensive *manufactures* than any other state in the Union.

Pennsylvania is justly *distinguished* for the number and extent of its canals and railroads.

The Pennsylvania *University* at Philadelphia is an old institution. The medical colleges of Philadelphia are highly celebrated.

Chief Towns.—Philadelphia, next to New York, is the largest in the United States, and in the variety and extent of its manufactures, the first. The streets all cross each other at right angles, and for neatness and regularity it is not perhaps excelled by any city in the world.

Pittsburg is situated 300 miles from Philadelphia, and is one of the greatest manufacturing towns in America.

Lancaster, 60 miles from Philadelphia, is very pleasantly situated in the midst of a highly cultivated country.

Harrisburg is beautifully situated on the east bank of the Susquehannah, 97 miles from Philadelphia.

DELAWARE.

How is Delaware bounded? What is the capital, and how situated? What bay separates this state from New Jersey? What two capes at the entrance of Delaware Bay? What cape in this state? Which is the more northerly town, Wilmington or Newcastle? How are they situated? What town in New Jersey is nearly opposite these two? How would you sail from Wilmington to Baltimore? Which is the larger state, Delaware or Rhode Island? In what direction is Delaware from us? From Connecticut? From Missouri?

The *face of the country* in the northern part is hilly, but productive; in the southern, it is flat, sandy, and unproductive.

The *climate* is healthy, except in the neighbourhood of the low, swampy grounds.

The *wheat* raised in Delaware is considered the best in the United States.

Delaware is *celebrated* for its flour mills, and its paper and powder manufactures.

MARYLAND.

How is Maryland bounded? What is the capital, and how situated? What large bay in this state? What is the length of Chesapeake Bay? What two rivers empty into the Chesapeake from the west in this state? Patapsco and Pa. What river separates this state from Virginia? Which is the more northerly, Baltimore or Annapolis? On what river is Baltimore? How is Fredericktown situated? Hagerstown? What canal connects the Chesapeake and Delaware bays? Ans. Chesapeake and Delaware canal. In what direction is Maryland from us? From New York? From Alabama? From Ohio?

The *Chesapeake Bay* divides this state into what is called the eastern and western shores.

The *face of the country*, on the eastern shore, and the southern part of the western, is low, level, and sandy; in the northern parts it is hilly, and in the northwest, mountainous.

The *climate*, in the low lands, is warm, moist, and unhealthy.

This is a commercial state. The principal *exports* are flour and tobacco.

Chief Towns.—Baltimore, in size, is the third town in the Union. It is situated on the Patapsco river, 14 miles from its mouth, and is a place of great commerce. The monument to the memory of Washington, 163 feet high, is a magnificent stone structure.

Annapolis is about 30 miles below Baltimore, and for wealth, in proportion to its extent, is surpassed by few cities in the United States.

Fredericktown is situated in a fertile part of the country, and has an extensive inland trade.

SOUTHERN STATES.

The *face of the country* along the sea shore, and from 80 to 100 miles back, is level, and appears to have been once covered by the ocean. West of this, it is hilly and mountainous.

The *soil* on the low level land is light, sandy, and unproductive, except along the borders of the rivers and sounds. In the interior it is rich and fertile.

The *staple productions* of the northern parts are wheat, tobacco, and Indian corn; of the southern, cotton, rice, and sugar. Of the low country along the Atlantic, lumber, pitch, tar, and turpentine.

The *climate* on the low lands in the eastern part is hot and unhealthy in summer; on the high land in the interior, it is mild and salubrious.

In the eastern part, or low country, the inhabitants have large *plantations*, and many slaves; in the interior and western parts, they are farmers, possessing small estates and few slaves.

Inhabitants.—In the Southern states, the higher classes are well informed, and very hospitable. Most

of the labour is performed by slaves, who form nearly half the population.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Where is the District of Columbia? How is it bounded? What is the capital of the United States? What two towns besides Washington are in the District of Columbia? Al. Ge. Which two towns lie on the east side of the Potomac? Wa. Ge. In what direction is Washington from us? From Pittsburg? From Richmond? From Boston? From New Orleans.

The *District of Columbia* lies on each side of the Potomac, and is ten miles square. It is under the particular control of Congress.

It was *ceded* to the United States by Maryland and Virginia.

The city of *Washington* has been the seat of government of the United States since 1800.

Chief Towns.—Washington is laid out on an extensive and judicious plan; if the design be carried out, it will make one of the handsomest and most convenient cities in the Union. The streets are wide, and named after the different states. The capitol is the most magnificent building in America.

Alexandria lies six miles below Washington. It has an extensive trade, principally in flour.

VIRGINIA.

How is Virginia bounded? What is the capital? How is it situated? What three rivers empty into the Chesapeake Bay south of the Potomac? What are the two capes at the entrance of Chesapeake Bay? What large town lies west of Cape Henry? No. What two towns are on the south side of York river? What town on the Rappahannock? What course does the Shenandoah river run, and where does it empty? What river rises in this state and runs north into Pennsylvania? Mo. What three rivers in this state empty into the Ohio? Which one of them forms part of the boundary line between Virginia and Kentucky? What town in the southwest part of the state near the boundary line? What two ranges of mountains run through this state? Which one the more easterly? What two rivers form the Roanoke? On what river is Petersburg? Lynchburg? In what part of the state are Nottaway and Chowan rivers? How is Wheeling situated? Winches-

ter? In what direction is Virginia from us? From Maine? From Illinois? From Mississippi?

Virginia is the largest state in the Union, and one of the most populous.

The first English *settlement* made in North America was at Jamestown, on James river, in 1608.

This state has a *literary fund* of about 1,200,000 dollars, the interest of which is appropriated to the support of common schools, and other literary institutions.

Minerals.—In Virginia are found an abundance of coal, and rich iron ore. Several gold mines have also been discovered.

The *face of the country*, east of the Blue Ridge, is generally level; on the western side it is hilly, and in some parts mountainous.

The principal *productions* are wheat, corn, and tobacco.

Chief Towns.—Richmond is situated at the falls of James river, 150 miles from its mouth. It is a flourishing town, has many handsome buildings, and carries on considerable commerce.

Norfolk is a flourishing town, with an excellent harbour, and has more foreign commerce than any other town in the state.

Yorktown is noted for being the place where Lord Cornwallis and his army were captured in 1781.

Mount Vernon was the residence of General Washington, who died in 1799. The mansion house and buildings form a village.

The natural bridge over Cedar Creek is a great curiosity, being about 200 feet from the water, and is 45 feet long, 60 wide, and 40 thick, composed of solid limestone.

NORTH CAROLINA.

How is North Carolina bounded? What is the capital? How is it situated? What three sounds has North Carolina? What three capes? What two inlets? What river flows into Albemarle Sound from the west? Ro. What two into Pamlico Sound? What island near Cape Fear? On what river are

Fayetteville and Wilmington? Which one is nearer the mouth? What town in the western part of the state? Mo. What town on the Yadkin river? Where are the Warm springs? In what direction is North Carolina from us? From Michigan? From Rhode Island? From Louisiana? What mountains in the western part of this state?

The *face of the country*, for more than sixty miles from the coast, is low, with numerous swamps and pine forests. Farther inland, it is more elevated, fertile, and healthy.

The principal *productions* are wheat, corn, oats, cotton, and rice.

The *sea coast* of North Carolina is lined with sandbanks and low islands, which render it difficult for vessels to enter the bays and sounds. The commerce is carried on chiefly through other states.

The *Great Dismal* swamp lies principally in this state, and covers more than 500 square miles.

Gold has been found among the mountains in considerable quantities.

The towns in this state are small, the inhabitants living chiefly on plantations.

Mount Ararat, in the northwestern part of the state, is a great natural curiosity. It rises in the form of a pyramid several thousand feet high; and on the top, which is not more than twelve rods in diameter, is a stupendous rock, towering like a steeple, 300 feet high.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

How is South Carolina bounded? What is the capital, and how situated? What two rivers, when united, form the Congaree? Sa. B. The Congaree and what river form the Santee? Wa. In what part of the state are the Great and Little Pedee rivers? What river empties into St. Helena Sound? In what part of the state, and on what island, is Beaufort? How is Camden situated? What town near the northwest part of the state? Ab.

The *climate* in the flat country, composing the eastern part of the state, is very unhealthy to stran-

gers, but in the back hilly country the air is pure and salubrious.

The chief *productions* are cotton and rice.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Columbia is a pleasant town, situated near the centre of the state.

Charleston is noted for the hospitality of its inhabitants. It stands at the junction of Ashley and Cooper rivers. It is regularly laid out, and a place of much wealth and commerce.

GEORGIA.

How is Georgia bounded? What is the capital? How is it situated? What river separates this state from South Carolina? What town besides Savannah is situated on Savannah river? What two towns near the sea coast lie between Ogeechee and Altamaha rivers? What river next south of the Altamaha? What river forms part of the boundary between Georgia and Florida? What swamp on the boundary line between this state and Florida? What three forts on or near the western boundary? In what part of the state is Athens? Louisville? Sparta? What Indian tribe in the northwest part of the state? What one in the southwest part? What two rivers, when united, form the Appalachicola? In what direction is Georgia from us? From Missouri? From Ohio? From Maine?

The *climate* in the southern part is warm, and produces coffee, sugar, and most of the tropical fruits, such as oranges, figs, lemons, pine apples, &c.

The staple *production* is cotton, but rice, corn, and tobacco, are also considerably cultivated.

The cotton that grows on the islands and near the sea coast, called *sea island cotton*, is equal to any in the world.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Milledgeville is pleasantly situated, and a flourishing town.

Savannah is situated seventeen miles from the sea; it is regularly laid out, and a place of considerable commerce.

Augusta is a growing town. The produce of the northern part of the state is received here, to be conveyed to Savannah.

ALABAMA.

How is Alabama bounded? What is the capital, and how

situated? What river forms part of the boundary between Alabama and Georgia? Ch. What one between Alabama and Florida? Pe. What two rivers, when united, form the Alabama? Co. Ta. What two, when united, form the Mobile? Al. To. What river empties into the Alabama? Ca. What one into the Tombigbee? B. Wa. How are Mobile and Blakely situated? What two towns on the east side of the Alabama? Is the town of Dale or Cahawba the more northerly? What two towns are situated between the Tennessee river and the northern boundary of the state? In what part of this state does the Tennessee river enter it, and in what part leave it? What shoals in this state, and in what river? Which way from us is Alabama? From Indiana? From Florida?

Alabama is a newly settled state, and resembles Georgia in its climate and productions.

The *face of the country* along the coast is level, in the middle hilly, and in the northern parts mountainous.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Tuscaloosa is situated on the Black Warrior river, near the centre of the state. It is regularly laid out, and prosperous.

Mobile is situated 33 miles from the Gulf of Mexico. It is built on a high bank, in a dry situation, and has an extensive commerce.

Blakely lies fifteen miles north of Mobile, and is well situated for commerce.

Steamboats ply regularly from Mobile to Tuscaloosa, and to Montgomery.

FLORIDA.

How is Florida bounded? What is the capital, and how situated? How is St. Augustine situated? In what part of the territory is St. John's river? Which is the largest river in the territory? Ap. Which river is the more westerly, Escambia or Choctaw? What river between St. John's and Appalachicola? Sa. What town lies south of Tallahassee? How is Pensacola situated? St. Andrew's? What cape west of Appalachee bay? What Indians in this territory? Se.

Florida was *purchased* of Spain by the United States, in 1819, for two millions of dollars.

The *face of the country* along the sea coast is

generally low; in the interior, considerably elevated.

The *soil* in the low lands is sandy, and mostly barren, but in the other parts of the territory it is fertile.

The *climate* in summer is hot, but tempered by breezes from the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico.

The *live oak*, which is used for the navy of the United States, grows here in great abundance, and of immense size.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Tallahassee is a new and flourishing town, in the midst of a fertile, beautiful, and healthy region.

St. Augustine has a good harbour, and is remarkable for being built of stones formed by the concretion of shells.

Pensacola has an excellent harbour, and is rapidly increasing in wealth and population. It is one of the United States' naval stations.

MISSISSIPPI.

How is Mississippi bounded? What is the capital, and how situated? What two rivers form the western boundary between Mississippi and Louisiana? What town is situated on Pearl river between Jackson and Columbia? What two rivers empty into the Mississippi? What part of the state do the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians inhabit? On what river is Columbus? In what part of the state is Pascagoula river? What town is situated on the Tombigbee, north of Columbus? In what direction is Mississippi from us? From Connecticut? From Missouri?

The *face of the country*, for about 100 miles back from the Gulf of Mexico, is level and sandy; then commences a pleasantly diversified country.

The *climate* of Mississippi and Alabama is temperate and healthy, except in some parts along the Gulf of Mexico.

The principal *productions* are cotton, rice, and sugar. Corn is also raised in large quantities.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Jackson is a new town, and pleasantly situated.

Natchez is by far the largest town in the state. It stands on a high bluff, 150 feet above the river, and is surrounded by a populous country.

LOUISIANA.

How is Louisiana bounded? What is the capital, and how situated? What two lakes are in Louisiana? Po. Ma. Which is the larger? What river connects them with the Mississippi? What two towns on the Mississippi, north of Iberville river? How is Madisonville situated? What two towns on Red river? On which side of the Mississippi is Opelousas? What river forms part of the eastern boundary? Pe. What is Balize? *A Fort.* Where is it? What river separates this state from Texas? What town northeast of Vermilion bay? Fr. In what direction is Louisiana from us? From Maine? From Ohio?

The *face of the country* towards the Gulf of Mexico is remarkably level, being one continued swamp, which is kept from being overflowed by the Mississippi by artificial embankments, called levees, from five to thirty feet high.

The *soil* is in general very fertile, particularly that part which has been drained, on the borders of the Mississippi.

The staple *productions* are cotton, rice, and sugar.

That part of the United States lying west of the Mississippi river, was *purchased* of France for fifteen millions of dollars.

CHIEF TOWNS.—New Orleans lies 100 miles from the mouth of the Mississippi, and, but for its unhealthy situation, would become the first commercial city in America.

Baton Rouge is a healthy situation for a southern climate.

THE WESTERN STATES.

The *Western states* are *distinguished* for their mild climate, fertile soil, and immense plains or prairies, covered only with long grass.

In the Western states are the remains of ancient fortifications, which bespeak a race of men much more civilized than the present Indians. These fortifications, or mounds, are frequently covered with trees many hundred years old.

TENNESSEE.

How is Tennessee bounded? What is the capital, and how situated? What large river crosses this state? Te. What course does the Cumberland river run? What three rivers between the Cumberland mountains and the Alleghany mountains? Cl. Ho. F. Br. In what direction is Murfreesborough from Nashville? On what river is Knoxville? Ho. Brainerd? In what part of the state is Memphis? What two ranges of mountains run through the eastern part of the state? Which one forms the eastern boundary? Which is the more northerly, Sparta or Monroe? What river flows into the Tennessee? Du. What tribe of Indians in the western part of the state?

The *face of the country* in the eastern part is mountainous; in the western, level.

The *climate* is mild and healthy.

The *soil* is productive, except among the mountains.

The principal *productions* are cotton, tobacco, hemp, wheat, and Indian corn.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Nashville is situated in the midst of a fertile and populous country.

Knoxville is the principal town in East Tennessee.

The Cherokee Indians cultivate the land, and have cattle, sheep, mills, &c.

KENTUCKY.

How is Kentucky bounded? What is the capital? How is it situated? What two large rivers empty into the Ohio near its mouth? What mountain and river separate this state from Virginia? What two rivers empty into the Ohio between Green and Licking rivers? What town is situated on the Mississippi, south of the Ohio? Co. In what part of the state are Bardstown and Danville? Is Paris or Lexington the more westerly? What town lies on the Ohio, opposite Cincinnati? What is the general course of the rivers in this state? Near what town are the rapids in the Ohio river? In what direction is Kentucky from us? From Georgia? From New York? From Delaware? From Vermont?

The *face of the country* is generally uneven, and in the eastern part mountainous.

The *soil* in most parts of Kentucky is productive.

The *climate* is pleasant; neither very cold in winter, nor very hot in summer.

The *productions* are wheat, hemp, tobacco, and cotton.

This state abounds in *salt springs*, and supplies several of the neighbouring states with salt.

Vegetation commences here nearly six weeks earlier than in the state of New York.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Frankfort, on the Kentucky, 60 miles from its mouth, is a flourishing town.

Lexington is noted for its extensive manufactures.

Louisville, on the Ohio, is the most commercial and populous town in the state.

In this state are some of the most extensive caves in the world: one, called Mammoth Cave, has been explored ten miles. It contains many apartments, one of which extends over eight acres, without a single pillar to support its roof. In many parts of the cave are found very brilliant spars, some of which are seventy feet in length.

Here are found the bones of the mammoth, an animal of enormous magnitude, now extinct.

OHIO.

How is Ohio bounded? What is the capital? What three rivers empty into Lake Erie? Near what town, and at the mouth of what river, does the Ohio canal commence on Lake Erie? What are the names of the town and river where it terminates on Ohio river? How would a person go by water from Cincinnati to Albany? What town stands at the mouth of Muskingum river? How is Cincinnati situated? On what river is Zanesville? Dayton? Chilicothe? What three forts are situated on the Maumee? How is the town of Sandusky situated? What two rivers empty into the Ohio, in the western part of the state? G. and L. Mi. In what direction is Ohio from us? From Connecticut? From Maryland? From Georgia?

The *face of the country* is generally level, except in the eastern part, and on the Ohio river.

The *soil* is noted for its fertility.

The *climate* is healthy, and much milder than in the Atlantic states in the same latitude.

In the *southeastern part* of the state are found extensive mines of coal, and in the interior many salt springs.

The Ohio state *canal* extends 307 miles.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Columbus was laid out in 1812, and has had a rapid growth.

Cincinnati is the largest city in the Western states. It is regularly laid out, mostly built of brick, is distinguished for its manufactures, and is the centre of trade for a large extent of rich and highly productive country.

INDIANA.

How is Indiana bounded? What is the capital, and how situated? On what river is Vincennes? What river forms part of the western boundary? What is its principal branch? What its northern? Ti. What three towns on the Ohio east of the rapids? What two west of them? What one on the Wabash, between White river and the Ohio? What town southeast of Indianapolis? Ce. In what direction is Indiana from us? From New Hampshire? From Louisiana? From Virginia?

The *face of the country* in the northern part is level, abounding in extensive prairies or natural meadows; in the southern part it is hilly.

The *soil* is very fertile, producing grain, flax, hemp, and tobacco.

Near Vevay is a settlement of Swiss, who cultivate the grape vine, and make about 8,000 gallons of wine annually.

The northern part of the state is in the possession of the Indians.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Indianapolis is only noted, as being the seat of government or capital of the state.

Vincennes is the oldest town in the state.

ILLINOIS.

How is Illinois bounded? What is the capital? How is it situated? One of the largest towns and one of the rivers are of the same name, what is their name? Does the Illinois river empty above or below the mouth of the Missouri? What town opposite St. Louis? Which town is on the Wabash, Edwards-

ville or Palestine? What town is situated on the Sangamon river? Where is the town of America? Chicago? In what part of the state are Rock and Fox rivers, and where do they empty? What tribe of Indians in the northern part of this state and Indiana? Where is lake Illinois or Peoria?

The *face of the country* is very level; two thirds of the state consist of extensive prairies.

The *soil* is very fertile, and the *climate* mild; but is said not to be as healthy, as in some of the other western states.

The *minerals* found in this state are coal, copper, lead, and iron.

Salt springs are very numerous.

The towns in this state are small. Kaskaskia is an old place, and was first settled by the French.

MISSOURI.

How is Missouri bounded? What is the capital? What is the largest town? St. Lo. Which is the larger river where they unite, the Mississippi or the Missouri? What two towns on the Mississippi between St. Louis and New Madrid? What town west of St. Genevieve? Po. What river falls into the Missouri a little below Jefferson City? What mountains in the southwestern part of the state? How is St. Charles situated? Louisiana? Bluffton? Franklin? What tribe of Indians inhabit the southwestern part of the state? In what direction is Missouri from us? From Georgia? From Maine?

The *face of the country* is variegated with hills, plains, and prairies.

The *soil*, particularly on the low lands, adjoining the rivers, is very fertile, but subject to inundations.

The famous *lead mines* near Potosi are the richest in the world: about one thousand persons are employed in working them.

The principal *exports* are lead and furs.

Chief Towns.—Jefferson City was laid out in 1822, and bids fair to become a flourishing place, being surrounded by a fertile country.

ARKANSAS.

How is Arkansas bounded? What is the capital, and how situated? What is the largest river in the state? Of the towns Spadra, Cadron, and Mulbury, which is the middle one? What is the name of the river between White river and Mississippi? How is Arkansas situated? Davidsonville? Dwight? What river runs across the southwest corner of the state? In what direction is Arkansas from us? From Maryland? From New York? From Alabama?

The *face of the country* in the eastern part is generally level, the western embraces a part of the Ozark mountains.

In this state are noted *hot springs*, which are found very useful in many diseases. The water in some of them is so hot as to boil an egg in a few minutes.

The Indian *hunting grounds* abound with deer, elk, bears, wolves, and other wild animals.

Some of the extensive prairies abound in wild *horses*.

The towns are all small.

MICHIGAN.

How is Michigan bounded? What is the capital? How is it situated? Detroit and St. Clair rivers are both connected with Lake St. Clair, tell how. What town lies between Brown's town and Monroe? What two rivers empty into Lake Michigan? What tribe of Indians on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan? Where does the river Raisin empty? What two large bays are connected with Lake Huron? What bay is on the northeast part of Lake Michigan? In what direction are Byron and Saganaw from Detroit? What is the length of Lake Michigan? Lake Huron? In what direction is Michigan from us? From Washington? From New Orleans?

The *face of the country* is generally level, and the soil productive.

The *climate* is healthy, and the state is settling very rapidly.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Detroit is a beautiful place, and extensively engaged in the fur trade.

The strait of Michilimackinack or Mackinaw is six miles wide, and has in it an island of the same name, on which are a fort and a village.

WISCONSIN, OR HURON TERRITORY.

Where are the Prairie du Chien and Green Bay settlements? In what lake does Rum river rise? What river empties into the Mississippi between St. Croix and Black rivers? Which is the largest river in the territory? In what part of the territory are the Winnebago Indians? Menomonees? Chippeways? What mines are on the south shore of Lake Superior? What island in the western part of Lake Superior? In what part is the Isle of Maurepas? Grand Isle? Where is St. Mary's river? What large bay on the northwest part of Lake Michigan? What mines in the southern part of this territory? In what direction from us is Wisconsin? From Vermont? From Virginia? From New Orleans? From Detroit?

The *face of the country* in the southern part is mostly level; in the northern part hilly, but not mountainous.

Until recently this Territory was chiefly *inhabited* by Indians, but of late it is fast settling by white inhabitants.

A kind of *wild rice*, resembling oats, is found in great abundance along the shores of the rivers and lakes.

The principal settlements are at Prairie du Chien, and at the head of Green Bay.

MISSOURI TERRITORY.

(*Map of the United States.*)

What large river flows into the Missouri river near the western boundary of Missouri state? What fort is situated at the confluence of Missouri and Platte rivers? Is the Great Bend above, or below Council Bluff? In what part of the territory are the Fox Indians? Sioux? Osage? Black Foot? Chippewas? Pawnees?

(*Map of North America.*)

What is the principal branch of the Yellow Stone river? What course does the Missouri run at the Great Falls? In

what mountains does the Missouri rise? What is its general course?

The *Rocky Mountains* are a continuation of the Cordilleras of Mexico.

It is said that several thousand *Buffaloes* are sometimes seen in one herd on the extensive prairies in this territory.

Below the falls on the Missouri, are immense *piles of rocks*, which have the appearance of artificial walls, some of which are three hundred feet high.

OREGON TERRITORY.

(*Map of North America.*)

How is this territory bounded? Where does the Columbia river rise, and what course does it run? What two rivers empty into it from the east? What one from the south? What gulf on the Pacific? Ge. What large island west of the Gulf of Georgia? What strait at the north entrance of the Gulf of Georgia? What town near the mouth of Columbia river? What two capes on the Pacific? What large island near the northwest corner of the territory? In what direction is the mouth of Columbia river from us? From Hudson's Bay? From California?

This great *extent of country* is possessed by Indians, and but little known.

The *climate* on the Pacific is milder than on the Atlantic in the same latitude.

The soil is considered fertile, and the pines are said to grow to the height of more than two hundred feet.

There is an American settlement on the Columbia river, eighteen miles from its mouth, called Astoria, composed principally of fur traders.

INDEPENDENT INDIANS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

The Six Nations inhabit the western part of New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Population, from four to five thousand.

The Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles, inhabit Florida, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, Mississippi, and Tennessee. Some of these have removed to territories appropriated to their use by the government of the United States, west of the states of Arkansas and Missouri. Population between 50 and 60,000.

Several tribes west of the Mississippi are but little known. Their united population is estimated at more than 200,000.

The Sioux are the most powerful and warlike tribe within the limits of the United States.

The compiler has generally found it best to have his pupils go very carefully over the descriptions of the countries *twice* before commencing the Review—they then find but little difficulty in answering with readiness the following questions.

REVIEW OF THE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

1. Of what states are the following towns the capitals?—Dover; Harrisburg; Columbus; Albany; Milledgeville; Augusta; Little Rock; Boston; New Orleans; Vandalia; Raleigh; Concord; Annapolis; Tuscaloosa; Jefferson City; Montpelier; Richmond; Jackson; Nashville; Detroit; Hartford and New Haven; Trenton; Providence; Columbia; Indianapolis; Frankfort.

2. The following cities and towns are arranged according to their population, all exceeding, in 1830, five thousand inhabitants. Tell in what state and what part of the state each is situated; and if on a river, what river?—New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans, Charleston, Cincinnati, Albany, Washington City, Providence, Richmond, Salem, Portland, Pittsburgh, Brooklyn, Troy, Newark, New Haven, Louisville, Norfolk, Hartford, Rochester, Charlestown, Georgetown, Utica, Petersburg, Alexandria, Portsmouth, Newport, Paterson, Lancaster, Savannah, Middletown, Springfield, Augusta, Wilmington, Newburyport, Buffalo, Lexington, St. Louis, Reading, Nashville, Dover, (N. H.,) Hudson, Wheeling, Norwich, Poughkeepsie.

3. In what state are the following rivers, what course do they run, and where do they empty?—Roanoke, Alleghany, Connecticut, Potomac, Santee, Genessee, St. Croix, (2)* Green, Hudson, Kentucky, Osage, Amit, St. Joseph, Housatonick, Staunton, Raisin, St. John's, (2) Escambia, Savannah, Ohio, Canadian, Alabama, Holston, Red, Appomattox, Saco, Yazoo,

* This (2) mark means two of the same name.

York, Tombigbee, Kansas, Oconee, Wabash, Licking, St. Mary's, (2) Cuyahoga, Yadkin, Lehigh, Sorel, Altamaha.

4. Where are the following mountains, and if they form a chain, what course do they run?—Alleghany, White, Ozark, Cumberland, Catskill, Green, Blue Ridge.

5. In what state, what part of it, and on what river, are the following towns?—Hallowell, Dayton, New Madrid, Marietta, Watertown, Easton, Wilmington, (2) Geneseo, Villemont, Vevay, York, (4) Windsor, Schenectady, Alexandria, (2) Cleveland, Blakely, Peoria, America, Troy, (2) Brunswick, (2) Catskill, Columbia, (2) Donaldsonville, Quincy, Cadron, Cahokia, Memphis, Carpenter's Point, St. Regis, Newbern, Maysville, Newburgh, Mt. Vernon, Monticello, Shawnee Town, Gallippolis.

6. Where are the following sounds?—Albemarle, Long Island, Pamlico, St. Helena, Core.

7. In what state or territory, and what part of it, are the following tribes of Indians found?—Cherokees, Foxes, Winnebagoes, Creeks, Sioux, Seminoles, Ottaways.

8. How are the following islands situated?—Mount Desert, Nantucket, St. Catharine's, Block, Port Royal, Martha's Vineyard, Smith's, Long Island, Tybee, Talbot, Grand, Amelia, Isle Royal, Cumberland.

9. In what state are the following rivers, what course do they run, and where do they empty?—Pearl, Arkansas, James, Mohawk, Sabine, Platte, Cape Fear, Shenandoah, Salt, Hockhocking, Rock, Sandusky, Penobscot, Clinch, Niagara, St. Peters, G. and L. Pedee, Maumee, Edisto, Mississippi, Grand, Coosa, White, (2) Monongahela, Dan, Pascagoula.

10. In what state, what part of it, and on what river, are the following towns?—Springfield, (2) Bangor, Mobile, St. Genevieve, Urbana, Harmony, Kingston, Hagers T., Salisbury, Montgomery, Yorktown, Wilkesbarre, Rome, Dale, Herculaneum, Hamilton, (2) Saco, Haverhill, Ogdensburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsburg, Newport, (2) Brainerd, St. Charles, Portsmouth, (2) Cahawba, Lancaster, (2) Fredericksburg, Savannah, Frederick's T., Newcastle.

11. Where are the following forts?—Meigs, Wayne, Scott, Defiance, Gaines, Mandan.

12. Describe the situation of the following capes:—Sable, Charles, Cod, Roman, Montauk Pt., Ann, Lookout, May, St. Blas, Malabar, Sandy Hook, Henry, Hatteras, Henlopen.

13. Describe the situation of the following bays:—Chesapeake, Green, Casco, Appalatchee, Penobscot, Traverse, Delaware, Massachusetts, Saginaw, Passamaquoddy, Georgian, Fundy.

14. In what state are the following rivers, what course do they run, and where do they empty?—Pamlico or Tar, Missouri, Great Kanhawa, Juniatta, Kennebeck, Oakmulgee, Yellow Stone, Cahawba, Sawanee, Black,(2) Des Moines, Perdido, Wateree, Sandy Creek. Schuylkill, Saranack, Androscoggin, Tallapoosa, St. Francis,(2) St. Mary's,(2) Rum, Sciota, Kaskaskia.

15. Describe the situation of the following lakes:—Ponchartrain, Schodic, George, Superior, Cayuga, Umbagog, Pepin, Maurepas, Ontario, Red, Champlain, St. Clair, Oneida, Flambeau.

16. In what state, and in what part of it, are the following towns?—Chicago, Eastport, Keene, Madisonville, Potosi, Centreville, Wooster, Sackett's Harbour, Sandusky, Pontiac, Abingdon, Murfreesborough, St. Augustine, Salem, Burlington,(2) Carlisle, Erie, Sunbury, St. Marks, Machias, Winchester,(2) St. Andrews, Princeton, Oswego, Edenton, Auburn, Athens, Pensacola, Staunton, Plattsburg, Bennington, Pittsfield.

17. Where are the following places?—Great and Little Egg Harbours, Niagara Falls, Dismal Swamp, Roanoke Inlet, Trenton Falls, Currituck Inlet, Muscle Shoals, Okefonoco Swamp, Ocracoke Inlet.

18. In what state or territory, and in what part of it, are the following Indian tribes?—Chickasaws, Chippeways, Osages, Choctaws, Six Nations, Blackfoot, Potawattomies.

19. In what state, what part of it, and on what river, are the following towns?—Northampton, West Point, Cumberland, Camden, Blountsville, Bristol,(2) Herkimer, St. Stephen's, Baton Rouge, New Philadelphia, Rockport, Chilicothe, Louisville,(2) Palestine, Natchitoches, Vincennes, Palmyra, Louisiana, Council Bluff, Bluffton, Zanesville, Franklin,(2) Lynchburg, Georgetown.

20. In what state are the following rivers, what course do they run, and where do they empty?—Susquehannah, Patuxent.

Ogeechee, Wachitta, Satillia, Black Warrior, Appalachicola, G. and L. Miamies, Tippecanoe, Flint, Tennessee, Cahawba, Neuse, Rappahannock, French Broad, Ottawas, St. Clair, Muskingum, Thames,(2) Little Wabash, Detroit, Ouisconsin, Nottaway, Saluda, Illinois, Chattahoochee, Cumberland, Merrimack, Little Kanhawa, Chowan.

21. Describe the situation of the following lakes:—Seneca, Moosehead, Michigan, Peoria, Borgne, Huron, Spirit, Winnepiseogee, Erie, Memphremagog, Rainy, Lake of the Woods.

22. In what state, what part of it, and if on a river, what river, are the following towns?—Castine, St. Francisville, Chambersburg, Dover,(2) Beaufort, Ithica, Florence, Williamsport, Paris, Owego, Knoxville, Bath, Hanover, Belfast, Skaneateles, Greenville, Morgantown, Sparta, Geneva, Hillsborough, Meadville, Lockport, Huntsville, Bedford, Claiborne, Charlottesville, Whitehall, New Brunswick, Mercer, Canandaigua, Darien, Lyons, Glasgow, Abbeville, Bardstown, Opelousas, Corydon, Byron, Canton, Brown's T., Prairie du Chien, Arkansas, Danville, Dwight, Albion.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE FACTS STATED IN THE PRECEDING PART OF THIS WORK.

What is geography?
What is the equator, or equinoctial line?
What is the soil of Maine?
By whom was America first settled, and what was their object?
What is the longitude of a place?
What is said of the sea-coast in North Carolina?
What is the face of the country in Pennsylvania?
What are found in the southeast and interior parts of Ohio?
What is the climate of Florida?
What is said of the hot springs in Arkansas?
What is the form of the earth?
What is a river?
How many temperate zones are there, and where do they lie?
What is said of the size of Virginia?
How is the state of New York situated for trade?
What states ceded the District of Columbia to the United States?
What is the soil of New Jersey?
What minerals are found in Illinois?
What is the face of the country in Virginia?
What is the face of the country in Louisiana?
What settlement is there at Vevay, and what do they cultivate?

Where is Vevay?
What is the circumference, or the distance round the earth?
What is said of the mines in Vermont?
What is a degree?
In what does Alabama resemble Georgia?
What is the climate of Kentucky?
What is a gulf or bay?
What is the face of the country in Arkansas?
What is said of schools in the Middle states?
Of whom was Florida purchased, when, and for how much?
What are the tropics?
What is the climate of Tennessee?
How does the Chesapeake divide Maryland?
What is said of the cotton in Georgia?
What is an island?
What are the staple productions of the Southern states?
What is said of the mineral springs in New York?
How does the District of Columbia lie?
What is the diameter of the earth, or the distance through it?
How many frigid zones are there, and where do they lie?

What is the face of the country in Delaware?
When and by whom was America discovered?
What is the soil of the New England states?
What part of Indiana is in possession of the Indians?
What are the staple productions of Louisiana?
What is said of the commerce of Massachusetts?
What is the climate of the Middle states?
How many motions has the earth?
What are these motions?
What is the soil of Ohio?
When and where was the first settlement made in New England?
What is a lake?
What is the climate on the continent of America?
What is said of the White mountains in New Hampshire?
Name the United States as they come in course, beginning at the northeast.
What is the soil of Kentucky?
What minerals are found in Illinois?
For what is the continent of America noted?
What is the climate of Vermont?
What is the most important production of the Middle states?
In what time does the earth go round the sun?
What is an ocean?
What is said of the climate of Georgia?
What is said of the Erie canal?
For what is the seacoast of Maine noted?
What is said of the climate of Rhode Island?
By whom were the United States settled?

What are the exports of Maryland?
What is the face of the country in New York?
What is said of the gold in North Carolina?
What number of inhabitants are there on the globe?
What part of the earth's surface is called the Torrid zone?
For what is New Jersey noted?
What curiosity below the falls on the Missouri?
What is said of the Sioux Indians?
What is the climate of the Southern states?
What is a sea?
What are the staple productions of Vermont?
What is the Gulf Stream?
What is the face of the country in North Carolina?
What is the face of the country in New Hampshire?
What is said of the salt springs in New York?
What is found in Virginia?
What is the climate of Oregon Territory?
What is the face of the country in Florida?
What does the motion of the earth round the sun occasion?
What is the latitude of a place?
What is said of the lead mines in Missouri?
What is the face of the country in Alabama?
What is said of vegetation in Kentucky?
What is found in great abundance in the Huron Territory?
What are the staple productions of Georgia?
For what is Connecticut noted?
What was America when first discovered?
What are the exports of Maine?
What is a map?
What is the soil of Tennessee?
What Indian tribes inhabit the states bordering on the Gulf of Mexico?
What are the productions in Virginia?
What is the form of government of the United States?
What is said of the soil of Rhode Island?
What is the character of the inhabitants of New England?
When was North America first explored, and by whom?
What is said of the mines in Pennsylvania?

In what time does the earth turn round, that is, turn on its axis?
What part of the United States was purchased of France, and for how much?
What are the productions in North Carolina?
What is the soil of Florida?
How do the lines of latitude run on a globe or map?
What is the face of the country in Michigan?
What is the climate of Ohio?
What are found on the Indian hunting grounds in Arkansas?
Where are the falls of Niagara, and what of them?

What is the face of the country in Massachusetts?
What is said of the wealth and manufactures of the Middle States?
What is the face of the country in New Jersey?
Give a description of the Great Dismal Swamp in North Carolina.
How far does Narraganset Bay extend, and what does it embosom?
What were the United States formerly?
What is said of the settlement of Maine?
For what is the state of Massachusetts noted?
What is said of the climate of South Carolina?
What is a mountain?
What proportion of the earth's surface is covered with water?
Where do the Six Nations of Indians reside?
What falls are in New Jersey?
What is a cape or promontory?
In what year was the Independence of the United States declared, and when acknowledged by Great Britain?
What is said of the inhabitants of Nantucket and New Bedford?
What is a strait?
How much seacoast has New Hampshire?
Into how many zones is the earth divided, and what are they called?
What are the chief productions in South Carolina?
What is the face of the country in Connecticut?
What is said of the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi river?
What is the climate of the United States?
For what is Rhode Island distinguished?
What constitutes the Northern and Southern Hemisphere?
What is the capital of a country?
By whom until recently was Wisconsin chiefly inhabited?
What is said of the live oak in Florida?
What is the face of the country in Missouri?
How far does the Ohio state canal extend?
What is said of the commerce of the United States?
What literary institution is there in Rhode Island?
What is said of the plantations in the Southern states?
What is the soil of Pennsylvania?
How is latitude expressed on maps?
Which way does the earth turn on its axis?
What is said of the soil in Oregon Territory?
For what are the Western states distinguished?
What is the face of the country in Mississippi?
What is the soil of Indiana, and what does it produce?
What is said of the commerce of New Jersey?
What is the climate of Delaware?

When was Washington first made the seat of government of the United States?
What is an archipelago?
What is a continent?
What is said of the inhabitants of the Southern states?

What are the principal productions of Tennessee?
What is said of the ancient fortifications in the Western states?
What is the soil of Louisiana?
How is longitude expressed on maps?
What is said of the wheat of Delaware?
What are the principal sources of wealth of the New England states?
Where and when was the first English settlement made in North America?
What is the climate of Maryland?
What is the axis of the earth?
What is an isthmus?
What is said of the manufactures of Pennsylvania?
For what is Delaware celebrated?
What is the face of the country in Illinois?
What is said of the climate of Mississippi and Alabama?
What is the face of the country of the New England states?
What is a peninsula?
What is the soil of the Southern states?
What is the face of the country in Indiana?
What are the productions of Kentucky?
What are the principal exports in Missouri?
What is meant by the north and south poles?
What is the face of the country in Tennessee?

BRITISH AMERICA.

How is British America bounded? What is the capital? What five divisions are there in this country? Ans. La. Hu. U. and L. Ca. N. B. N. S.

By what name is the country distinguished on the east side of Hudson's Bay?—On the west side of Hudson's Bay?

What two provinces border on the United States? In what part of British America is New Brunswick?

In what part is Nova Scotia? What ocean, straits, and bay, on the east of British America?

What mountains on the west? What ocean on the north? What country on the south?

LABRADOR.

What large bay between Labrador and Hudsonia? Hu. What is its length? What bay is connected with Hudson's bay on the south? What rivers empty into James's Bay on the east? What lake is connected with Rupert's river? What factory or trading-house is situated at the mouth of East Main river? What two straits lead into Hudson's Bay? What does the strait of Bellisle separate? Are there any missionary stations on the eastern coast? What is the name of the middle station? Which is the more northerly, Chilleigh or St. Lewis's Cape? What three islands north of St. James's Island?

This country is thinly *inhabited* by a miserable and diminutive race of Indians called Esquimaux.

The *climate* in winter is so very cold that brandy, and even quicksilver, congeal into solid masses.

Furs are the only articles of *trade.*

In summer, the animals and birds, as in other countries, are of various colors, but on the approach of winter, all change their appearance and become white.

The inhabitants make their clothing, boats, &c. of the skins of seals, the sinews of which serve for thread.

They have a species of dog which they harness before a sledge, with which they sometimes travel on the snow eighty miles in a day. The only settlements are three missionary establishments, and a few forts or trading houses for furs.

HUDSONIA.

Which is the more northerly, Great Bear lake or Slave lake? What river connects them with the Arctic ocean? What two rivers rise in the Rocky mountains, and flow into Lake Athapescow? Pe. El. What fort north of Churchill river? What one south? What river flows into James's bay, between Ft. Albany and Ft. Moose? Where is Coppermine river? In what part of Hudson's bay is Repulse bay? Chesterfield Inlet? What large island east of Wager river? What sound at the entrance of Barrow's strait? Which is the more westerly Prince Regent's inlet, or Bathurst island? What two sounds in the northern part of Baffin's bay? Where is Melville island? North Georgian island?

This extensive country is *inhabited* by Indians

with the exception of a few forts or trading houses erected by the English to procure furs and skins.

The *mode of travelling* in summer is in canoes made of birch bark, which are so light as to be easily carried from one stream to another.

The *wild animals* here are moose, deer, otters, beavers, foxes, martins, &c.

The *climate* in most parts is extremely cold in winter.

During the summer months, the lakes and rivers are covered with seafowl, which come in flocks from the south, lay their eggs, hatch and rear their young, and on the approach of winter return again to the south.

UPPER CANADA.

(*Map of the United States.*)

What four large lakes separate Upper Canada from the United States? What lake between Lake Huron and Lake Erie? What town on Thames river? What lake north of Georgian bay? What river connects Lake Superior with Lake Huron? Where is the Grand Portage? Where are Niagara Falls? What tribe of Indians north of Lake Erie? How is Toronto situated? How is Kingston?

The *face of the country* bordering on the St. Lawrence and the lakes is generally level; but in the interior, it is uneven.

The *soil* is good, and mostly covered with heavy timber. Upper Canada was *settled* principally by emigrants from Great Britain and the United States.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Toronto, formerly York, is situated on Lake Ontario. It has an excellent harbor, and is a flourishing place.

Kingston is the largest town in the province, and is the station of the British navy on Lake Ontario.

The Welland canal is twenty miles long, and extends from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario. It has sufficient depth of water for sloop navigation.

LOWER CANADA.

(*Map of the United States.*)

What river separates Upper from Lower Canada? What river connects Lake Champlain with the river St. Lawrence?

On which side of the St. Lawrence is Quebec? How is Montreal situated? What town stands at the mouth of St. Maurice river? Into what lake does the St. Francis river flow? In what direction does the St. Lawrence run? In what direction from us is Quebec? From Boston? From St. Louis? From Portland?

The *face of the country* is generally uneven.

The *soil* in the valleys is very fertile.

The principal *exports* are pot and pearl ashes, timber, and furs.

The *settlements* are chiefly along the valley of the St. Lawrence. The interior is inhabited by Indians.

The greater proportion of the *population* of Lower Canada are Roman Catholics, of French descent, by which nation this country was first settled.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Quebec is not only the capital of Lower Canada but of all British America. It is divided into the upper and lower town. The upper town is built on a rock, and strongly fortified. Quebec is three hundred and twenty miles from the sea.

Montreal is situated on the east side of an island of the same name, in the river St. Lawrence, one hundred and eighty miles above Quebec.

It has an extensive commerce.

The falls of Montmorency are nine miles below Quebec. The water has a descent of two hundred and forty-six feet, forming a grand and interesting sight.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

(*See Map of the United States.*)

What large river is in this province? What two towns are situated on it? Which is near the mouth of the river? What bay separates this province from Nova Scotia? Into what bay does the river St. Croix flow? What gulf bounds this province on the east?

The *face of the country* is generally level, and the *soil* on the banks of the rivers is fertile.

The *climate* here, as in Lower Canada, is subject to great extremes, in summer often oppressively hot, and in winter very cold.

The principal *exports* are lumber and fish.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Fredericktown is situated eighty miles from the mouth of the river St. Johns, at the head of sloop navigation.

St. John lies three miles from the sea. It has a good harbour, and an extensive trade.

NOVA SCOTIA.

(*Map of North America.*)

What bay between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick? How high does the tide rise in this bay? What cape south of Nova Scotia? How is Halifax situated? What two islands northeast of Nova Scotia? What town on the island of Cape Breton? What island east of Nova Scotia? In what direction is Nova Scotia from New York? From Quebec? From us?

The *climate* is damp and cold, and the face of the country is frequently obscured by thick dense fogs.

The *soil* of Nova Scotia is generally thin and barren.

The principal *exports* are lumber, fish, and plaster of Paris.

The *tide in the Bay of Fundy* rises from 45 to 60 feet, which is considerably higher than it rises in any other part of the world.

CHIEF TOWN.—Halifax, near the centre of the province, has an excellent harbour, and is the principal station of the British navy in North America.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

What three towns in Newfoundland? What cape in the southeast? What cape in the southwest part? What strait separates Newfoundland from Labrador? What island at the mouth of the St. Lawrence? In what direction is the great fishing bank from Cape Race? In what direction is Newfoundland from us? From New Orleans?

Newfoundland has a cold and humid *climate*, and is almost constantly covered with fogs.

The *Banks of Newfoundland* are famous for the immense quantities of codfish caught on them. Great Britain, France, and the United States, have about 3,000 sail of vessels and 100,000 seamen employed in these fisheries.

BERMUDAS, OR SOMERS' ISLANDS.

In what direction are the Bermuda islands from New York? Savannah? Nova Scotia? Florida? From us?

The *Bermudas*, or *Somers' Islands*, consist of about 400 small islands. Most of them are barren and uninhabited.

The *climate* of these islands is temperate and healthy, but very subject to storms.

The *inhabitants* are principally seafaring men.

The houses are built of a soft porous stone, and being frequently white washed, present a pleasing contrast with the verdure of the trees and pastures around them.

GREENLAND.

What cape on the southern extremity of Greenland? On what island is the missionary settlement of Godhaven? Is Inchtenau or Gothaal, nearer Cape Farewell? How is the settlement of Good Hope situated? In what latitude is Cape Farewell? What bay and strait separates Greenland from the continent of America?

Greenland was *formerly considered* a part of America, but recent discoveries induce the belief that it is an island.

Greenland is a cold and inhospitable country, and exhibits scarcely any thing but rock, ice, and snow.

The *natives* are of dwarfish stature, and of a yellowish or tawney complexion.

Dogs are here used as beasts of burden.

MEXICO.

How is Mexico bounded? What is the capital? How is it situated? On what river is Santa Fe? What river connects Lake Chapala with the Pacific ocean? What two rivers flow into the northern part of the gulf of California? How long is the gulf of California? What cape at the southern extremity of the peninsula of California? What range of mountains in Mexico? How is Vera Cruz situated? Acapulco? Is Puebla east or west of Mexico? What town between Mexico and lake Chapala? How is St. Barbara situated? Merida? St. Diego? Does the bay of Campeachy lie on the east or west side of the peninsula of Yucatan? What cape at the northern extremity of Yucatan? In what direction is Mexico from New Orleans? From New York? From Cuba? From us?

The *face of the country* on the sea shore, both on the eastern and western side, is low, but gradually rises in the interior to an elevation of 6,000 or 8,000 feet, where it spreads into extensive plains called table lands.

The *climate* on the sea coast is hot and unhealthy, but in the interior it is mild and salubrious.

The *soil* is generally very fertile, producing grain, sugar, indigo, tobacco, and most of the tropical fruits. The *mines* of gold and silver are very rich, producing annually about 20,000,000 of dollars.

About seventy miles east of Mexico is the pyramid of Cholula, built of unburnt bricks by the ancient inhabitants. It is 180 feet high and 1,400 feet broad. On the top was a temple dedicated to the sun, in which they offered human sacrifices.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Mexico is the oldest city in America. It is situated on an elevated plain, near Lake Tezcuco, 7,000 feet above the level of the sea. The streets are regular, and many of the public and private buildings are very magnificent. The city is supplied with vegetables raised in floating gardens.

Guanaxuato is situated in the midst of the celebrated silver mines.

GUATIMALA, OR CENTRAL AMERICA.

How is Central America bounded? What is the capital? How situated? In what part of the country is Chiapa? Cartago? What lake in the southern part? Where and into what river does it flow? What town is situated on the northern ex-

tremity of a small lake of the same name that flows into lake Nicaragua? How is Truxillo situated? What cape east of it? How is Vera Paz situated?

The *face of the country* is low and swampy; the interior is very mountainous. Upwards of 20 volcanoes are constantly burning.

The *climate*, like that of all other mountainous countries, is healthy.

The *indigo* raised in this country is said to be the best in America.

The country bordering on the bay of Honduras is celebrated for logwood and mahogany.

CHIEF TOWNS. Guatimala, the capital, is situated near the Pacific; it is a beautiful city, but has been several times visited by violent earthquakes.

The other towns in Guatimala are not large.

WEST INDIES.

What four islands are called Great Antilles? Cu. St. Do. or Ha. Ja. P. Ri. In what part of Cuba is Havanna? St. Jago? Matanzas? What cape at the western extremity of Cuba? How are the islands called King's gardens and Queen's gardens situated with respect to Cuba? Where is Key West, or Thomson's island, the naval establishment of the United States in the West Indies? What large island lies next east of Cuba? What is the capital of Hayti, and how situated? How is Jamaica situated with regard to Cuba? What is the capital of Jamaica, and how situated? In what direction is Porto Rico from Jamaica? What is its capital? By what general name are the islands called that lie east and southeast of Porto Rico? The Caribbee islands are divided into two grand divisions—what are these two divisions called? How are the Little Antilles situated? How is the Caribbean sea situated? What is its length? How are the Bahama islands situated?

These *islands* are *divided* into Great and Little Antilles, Caribbee, and Bahamas.

The *climate* is extremely warm and unhealthy during the wet season, which lasts about six months, from May to November. During the other half of the year, it is dry, healthy, and delightful.

Violent *hurricanes* are very common in these islands during the months of August and September, often attended with terrific thunder and lightning, and sometimes with earthquakes.

The *soil* is generally fertile, producing sugar, coffee, indigo, cotton, tobacco, ginger; likewise oranges, pine apples, figs, and many other tropical fruits.

By far the greater proportion of the *inhabitants* are negroes, who perform all the labour.

These *islands* (except Hayti, which is independent) *belong* to Great Britain, France, Spain, Sweden, and Denmark.

British West Indies.

Jamaica, Barbadoes, Antigua, St. Christophers or St. Kitts, St. Vincent, Dominico, Grenada, Trinidad, Montserrat, Nevis, Virgin Isles, St. Lucia, Tobago, Anguilla, Eustatia.

French West Indies.

Guadaloupe, Mariegalante, Martinico.

Spanish West Indies.

Cuba, Porto Rico, Margarita.

Swedish West Indies.

St. Bartholomew.

Danish West Indies.

St. Thomas, St. Johns, St. Croix.

Cuba is the most fertile of the West India islands, and produces the best tobacco in America.

Hayti, or *St. Domingo*, is possessed by the blacks, and by them erected into an independent state.

On the *extensive meadows* in Cuba and Hayti are great herds of wild cattle, which are hunted for their hides and tallow only.

Jamaica, though not naturally as fertile as Cuba or Hayti, is well cultivated.

Chief Towns.—Havana, the capital of Cuba, is a place of great trade, and has one of the best harbours in the world.

Kingston, the capital of Jamaica, is a place of great commerce, and when compared with the other West India islands, may be said to be healthy.

REVIEW OF THE MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

1. In what part of North America are the following towns; and if on a river, what one?

Quebec, Santa Fe, Montreal, Mexico, Godhaven, Vera Paz, Havana, Monterey, New Orleans, Campeachy, Halifax, Vera Cruz, St. Jago, Truxillo, St. Diego, Placentia, Good Hope, Puebla, Leon, Port au Prince, Arispe, Nain, Porto Bello, Bonavista, Durango, Kingston, Valladolid, Merida, Matanzas, Gothaab, Astoria.

2. In what part of North America are the following rivers, what course do they run, and where do they empty?

Coppermine, Rio Bravo or Del Norte, Nelson, Slave, Gila, Yellowstone, Rio Grand, Clark's, Rupert's, St. Peter's, Deer, Illinois, Churchill, Canadian, St. Lawrence, Mackenzie, Severn, Columbia, St. John's, Peace.

3. Describe the situation of the following capes:

Cape Farewell, Race, Flattery, Icy, St. Lewis, St. Blas, Ray, Parry, Chidleigh, Hatteras, Oxford, Catoche.

4. Describe the situation of the following islands:

Newfoundland, Cuba, Vancouvers, Jamaica, Barbadoes, North Georgian, Virgin, Hayti, Sable, Anguilla, Porto Rico, Disco, Barbuda, St. Johns, Guadaloupe, Turks, Santa Rosa, Melville, Tortuga, Providence, Pearl, James', Key West, Anticosti, St. Lucia, Abaco, Isle of George Third.

5. Describe the situation of the following bays, gulfs, and sounds:

Baffin's, Fundy, California, Jones', Hudson's, Honduras, Repulse, Prince William's, St. Lawrence, Mexico, Delaware.

6. Describe the situation of the following lakes:

Superior, Slave, Salado, Winnipeg, Champlain, Erie, Wollaston, Chapala, St. John's, Huron, Aschkunipi.

7. Where are the following forts or trading houses?

East Main Factory, Chippeway, Moose, Council Bluff, Albany, Severn Factory, Mandan, York, Churchill.

8. Where are the following mountains?

Horn, Rocky, Alleghany, Fairweather, Elias, Cordilleras.

9. In what part of North America are the following towns, and how are they situated?

Louisburg, St. Barbara, Alvarado, Uppernavick, Guatimala, Cape Haytien, St. John, Chihuahua, Cartago, St. Domingo, St. Antonio, St. Miguel, Panama, Zacatecas, St. Juan, Cinaloa, Oaxaca, Chiapa, Hoffenthal.

10. Describe the situation of the following straits:

Davis', Bellisle, Cumberland, Bhering's, Hudson's, Barrow's.

11. In what part of North America are the following rivers, what course do they run, and where do they empty?

Albany, Colorado, Lewis, Platte, Elk, Ohio, East Main, Red, Saschaschawan, Mississippi, Multnomah, Tennessee, Assiniboin, Bonaventura, Arkansas, Ottawas, Kansas, Des Moines, Big Horn, Brazos, Missouri.

12. Describe the situation of the following capes:

Cod, Sable, (2) St. Lucas, Bathurst, Fear, St. Antonio, Prince of Wales, Corientes, Gracias a Dios, Mendocina, Roxo.

13. Describe the situation of the following islands:

Trinidad, Southampton, Margarita, Dominica, Old Providence, Long, Tobago, St. Vincent, Cape Breton, Martinico, Grenada, St. Johns, Great Bahama, Mariegalante, Isle of Pines, St. Salvador, Orchilla, St. Bartholomew, Bermudas, Kodiak, Revillagigedo, Queen Charlotte's, King's Gardens, Curacoa, Serranilla, Queen's Gardens.

14. Describe the situation of the following bays, gulfs, or sounds:

James', Chesapeake, Galveston, Lancaster sound, Campeachy, Darien, Whale, Melville, St. Bernard, Georgia, Norton.

15. Describe the situation of the following lakes:

Great Bear, Michigan, Nicaragua, Deer, Ontario, Timpanogos, Mistissiny, Lake of the Woods, Abbitibbee, Athapescow.

16. Describe the situation of the following places:

Chesterfield Inlet, Florida Reefs, Winter Harbour, Great Bank, Isthmus of Darien, Prince Regent's Inlet.

17. In what part of North America are the following countries?

United States, Russian possessions, Mexico, British America, Central America.

18. Of what countries are the following towns the capitals? Quebec, Washington, Mexico, Guatimala.

SOUTH AMERICA.

How is South America bounded? What is the northwestern country of South America called? What is the southern called? Through what two countries does the equator pass? What three countries, lying south of the equator, are bounded east by the Atlantic? What five countries are bounded west by the Pacific, beginning at the north? Which is the largest country in South America? Which the smallest?

South America is a great peninsula, many parts of which are very luxuriant.

Mountains.—The Andes stretch along near the Pacific ocean, from the Isthmus of Darien to the straits of Magellan, four thousand five hundred miles.

The *length* and *general height* of the Andes is greater than those of any other chain of mountains on the globe.

The largest *rivers* on the globe are in South America.

In almost every part of South America are found *mines* of gold and silver.

The inhabitants of South America are composed of various races, viz. Whites, Indians, Negroes, Mestizoes, Mulattoes, and Samboes.—The greatest proportion of the population are Indians, most of whom are subject to the whites, and treated as slaves.

The Mestizoes are the descendants of the whites and Indians; the Samboes, of Indians and negroes.

The Indians of South America, when first discovered by the Spaniards, approached nearer to civilization than those of North America, and were generally less addicted to war.

COLOMBIA.

How is Colombia bounded? What is the capital? How is it situated? Where does the river Magdalena empty? Describe how Carthagena and St. Martha are situated? Which lies on the south side of the isthmus of Darien, the Gulf of Darien, or the Bay of Panama? What town besides Panama is situated on the Isthmus of Darien? What town is situated on the river Cauca near its source? How is Lake Maracaybo situated? What connects it with the Caribbean sea? What

town lies between Barcelona and Porto-Cavello? What town northeast of Barcelona? What is the name of the largest river in Colombia? What island lies at the mouth of the Oronoko? Is Quito on the north or south side of the equator? Which is nearer the equator, Cotopaxi or Chimborazo? How high is Chimborazo? What town and bay of the same name west of Colombia? What cape between Buenaventure and Guayaquil? In what part of Colombia do the Andes run? Where is Cape Vela?

The *face of the country*, in the eastern part, is an extensive plain; in the western, it is mountainous.

The *climate* along the seacoast, and on the plains, is hot and unhealthy; in the interior, more pleasant; whilst the tops of the mountains, though under the equator, are covered with perpetual snow.

The *soil* is fertile, and the *seasons* are distinguished by wet and dry,—not by summer and winter.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Santa Fe de Bogota stands on an elevated plain, eight thousand feet above the level of the sea; it is handsomely built.

Quito, though situated almost directly under the equator, enjoys a temperate climate, owing to its elevated situation on a plain, between two ridges of the Andes, 9,500 feet above the level of the sea. Earthquakes are frequent, and on this account the houses are all built but one story high.

Near the city of Bogota is the highest cataract in the world. The Funza, a considerable river, falls from the Andes six hundred feet.

Cotopaxi, near Chimborazo, is the highest volcanic mountain in the world. The noise it occasions is sometimes so great as to be heard six hundred miles.

GUIANA.

How is Guiana bounded? To what three nations does Guiana belong? How are these divisions situated with regard to each other? What river separates Dutch from French Guiana? What town in Dutch Guiana? What river? What river separates British Guiana from Colombia? Es.—What town stands at the mouth of the Essequibo river? What two towns in British Guiana east of the river Essequibo?

The *face of the country* is level, and the soil extremely fertile.

The *climate*, along the seacoast, is hot, moist, and unhealthy.

The *productions* are similar to those of other warm climates; and oranges, and other tropical fruits, are constantly growing.

BRAZIL.

How is Brazil bounded? What is the capital? How situated? What large river empties into the Atlantic under the equator? What two large rivers empty into the Amazon from the south? Ma. To. What large one from the north? Ne. By what name was the Amazon originally known? Ma.—What large river flows into the Atlantic near the 10° of south latitude? What two towns lie on the Atlantic between Rio Janeiro and St. Salvador? Is Pernambuco north or south of Cape St. Roque? What island is situated at the mouth of the Amazon? Jo. Which town lies nearer the equator, Para or Maranham? In what part of Brazil are Itiababa mountains? Geral mountains? Tumucuraque mountains? In what part of Brazil is the part called Amazonia? Which is the more northerly, Cape North, or Cape Orange? What large town near the Atlantic, between Rio Janeiro and St. Francisco? Sa.-Pa. What noted island a little south of St. Francisco? What town is situated very near the southeastern boundary of the empire, on the outlet of Lake Palos? How is Para situated? Cape Frio? Villa Rica?

The *face of the country* is generally level.

The *white population* principally reside on, and adjacent to the seacoast.

The *climate* is temperate, and the country in most parts healthy.

Vast herds of *horned cattle* and *wild horses* are found in the interior. They are hunted for their skins only.

Brazil abounds in *serpents*, some of which are found from twenty-five to forty feet long.

Brazil is the only *empire* in America.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Rio Janeiro is situated on the west side of a

bay, at the foot of several high mountains. The town is well built, has numerous churches and convents, and an extensive commerce.

St. Salvador, which is built on a high, steep rock, exhibits great opulence, and is strongly fortified.

Pernambuco is a place of great trade, principally in cotton.

AMAZONIA is inhabited entirely by Indians.

PERU.

How is Peru bounded? What is the capital, and how situated? Through what part of Peru do the Andes pass? Is Lima north or south of Truxillo? In what direction is Cuzco from Guamanga? What town lies a little south of Cape Blanco? Pa. What large lake east of Arequipa? What is the seaport town of Lima? Ca. In what part of Peru is Tarma? Ica? Arica? What is the latitude of Camarosque? What river rises in Peru, and empties into the Atlantic?

The *face of the country* along the Pacific to the foot of the Andes, is a sandy, barren plain, forty or fifty miles wide.

The *middle* part, called HIGH PERU, lies between two ranges of the Andes, about eight thousand feet above the level of the sea. The climate of this region is mild and healthy, and the soil very fertile.

That part lying *east of the Andes*, consists of extensive plains called Pampas, covered only with coarse grass.

The chief *productions* are grain, tobacco, sugar, cotton, and Jesuit's or Peruvian bark.

The *mines* are, gold, silver, copper, lead, and mercury.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Lima, the capital, is situated in the midst of a delightful valley, seven miles from the Pacific. It is a beautiful city, and enjoys perpetual summer.

Cuzco was the ancient capital of the Incas, or Indian kings, of Peru. It contains many magnificent buildings, among which was a temple of the sun, built of stone, with the seams closed with melted gold.

BOLIVIA.

How is Bolivia bounded? What is the capital? Which town lies nearer the Pacific, Potosi or La Plata? How is La Paz situated with respect to Lake Titicaca? Where does the Pilcomayo empty? What noted desert lies along the Pacific? In what direction is Potosi from Lima?

The *face of the country*, climate, soil, and productions, resemble those of Peru.

The *mines* are, gold and silver; those of Potosi are the richest in the world, and were accidentally discovered by an Indian, who in tearing up a shrub, laid open a mass of pure silver.

Bolivia was formerly a part of the United Provinces, but in 1825, it became an independent country, and was named after the celebrated Simon Bolivar.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Potosi is situated on the south side of the mountain containing the noted silver mines. The mountain is a mere shell, from the great number of mines that have been sunk into it, some of which are 1,200 feet deep.

CHILI.

How is Chili bounded? What is the capital, and how situated? Which lies nearer the equator, Coquimbo or Valparaiso? What is the seaport town south of Valparaiso? In what part are Copiapo and El Juncal? What remarkable summit of the Andes in Chili? Mt. Ch. What island lies south of Chili? What two islands west of Valparaiso? What islands between the Tropic of Capricorn, and 30° south latitude.

Chili is a long, narrow country, remarkably healthy and productive.

It seldom or never *rains* in the northern part, but heavy dews supply the deficiency. The country is well *watered* by numerous streams from the Andes.

The ARAUCANIAN INDIANS, who inhabit the southern parts of Chili, are brave, warlike, and fond of liberty. They have maintained their independ-

ence against the repeated attacks of the Spaniards, for about 300 years.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Santiago, the capital, is situated on a plain, ninety miles from the ocean. The streets are wide, and intersect each other at right angles. It has many large and handsome public buildings.

Valparaiso is the seaport of Santiago, and the most commercial city in Chili.

UNITED PROVINCES OF LA PLATA.

How are the United Provinces bounded? What is the capital, and how situated? What two rivers when united form the La Plata? Pa. Ur. What is the general course of the Paraguay? What river forms part of the boundary between Patagonia and the United Provinces? Which river is the more northerly, Saladillo or Colorado? In what direction is Montevideo from Buenos Ayres? Mendoza from Cordova? How is Assumption situated? What town stands at the junction of the Parana and Salado rivers? Which is the more northerly, Pilcomayo or Vermejo river? What two capes south of the river La Plata? What cape north of it? What mountains form the western boundary?

The *face of the country* is generally level, and covered with extensive plains, called Prairies.

These plains are mostly uninhabited, and afford pasture for immense herds of wild cattle and horses, which are hunted for their skins and tallow.

The *climate* is generally mild and temperate, but in some parts it is subject to violent storms of thunder and lightning.

This country abounds in *minerals*.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Buenos Ayres received its name on account of the salubrity of its climate. It has an extensive commerce, and is delightfully situated on the La Plata, which is here thirty miles wide.

PATAGONIA.

How is Patagonia bounded? What strait separates Patagonia from Terra del Fuego? What does the strait of Le

Maire separate? What islands east of the strait of Magellan? Which lies farther east, Aurora or Georgia islands? What cape north of Port Desire river? Where is the Archipelago of Chiloe? What mountains commence in Patagonia? On what small island is Cape Horn?

Patagonia is a cold, barren country, inhabited by various tribes of Indians, some of whom are said to be remarkable for their large stature.

The *coast* and *islands* of Patagonia *abound* with seals.

REVIEW OF THE MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.

In what country, and in what part of it, are the following towns? Porto Bello, Santiago, Buenos Ayres, Rio Janeiro, Lima, Caraccas, Paramaribo, Potosi, Truxillo, Pernambuco, Panama, Quito, Coquimbo, Assumption, La Paz, Carthagena, Valdivia, Paita, Santa Fe de Bogota, Cayenne, Corientes, St. Salvador, St. Martha, Conception, Cuzco, Cordova, Coro, Valparaiso. Salta, San Paulo.

In what country are the following rivers, what course do they run, and where do they empty? Amazon, Oronoco, La Plata, Madeira, Vermejo, Negro (3,) Colorado, Magdalena, Paraguay, Willows, Salado, Tocantins, Maroni.

Where are the following islands? Quibo, Falkland, Tobago, St. Ambrose, Chiloe, Tortuga, Hermit, St. Felix, Georgia, Joannes, Curacoa, Mocha, Trinidad, Aurora, Juan Fernandes, Margarita, Campana, St. Catharine, Massafuero, Staten Land.

How are the following capes situated? Vela, St. Antonio, Orange, St. Lucia, North, Francisco, Frio, St. Roque, Pillar, Blanco, Desvolos, St. Maria, Corientes.

In what country, and in what part of it, are the following towns situated? Copiapo, Tucuman, Maranham, Porto Cavello, Santa Fe, Rio Grande, Olinda, Barcelona, La Plata, Cumana, Porto Seguro, Arica, Montevideo, Guamanga, Para, St. Thomas, Arequipa, Spirito Santo, Pamplona, Tarma.

Where are the following mountains? Andes, Geral, Tumucuraque, Cotopaxi, Chillan, Chimborazo.

Where are the following bays, gulfs or lakes? Panama, Titicaca, Guayaquil, All Saints, Venezuela, Palos, St. George's, Maracaybo, St. Mathias, Parima, Buenaventura.

In what country are the following rivers, what course do they run, and where do they empty? Cauca, Port Desire, Topayos, Uraguay, Essequibo.

Describe the situation of the following places? Strait of Magellan, Peninsula of the Three Mounts, Desert of Atacama, Isthmus of Darien, Araucania, Archipelago of Chiloe, Peninsula of St. Joseph, Strait of Le Maire, Desert of America, Comarca-Deserta.

In what direction from us is Cape Horn? Is it summer or winter, in South America, at the same time as with us? Give the reason. Which way does the shadow of a person fall at Cape Horn at noon? Is the northern or southern part of South America the warmest?

QUESTIONS REFERRING TO THE FACTS STATED IN THE DESCRIPTION OF NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA.

What is South America?
What is said of the tides in the Bay of Fundy?
What are the chief productions of Peru?
What is the climate of Central America?
What are the soil and seasons in Colombia?
What is the face of the country in the United Provinces?
Where are the setulements in Lower Canada?
What is the climate of the Bermuda islands?
What was Bolivia formerly?
What is the soil of Mexico?
What are the productions of Guiana?
What are very common in the West Indies?
What is the religion of the greater part of the inhabitants in Lower Canada?
By whom is Hudsonia inhabited?
What is Patagonia, and by whom inhabited?
What is the climate of Nova Scotia?
What is said of the mines in South America?
What is the soil in Lower Canada?
What is said of the indigo of Central America?
What is said of the inhabitants of Labrador?
Give a description of the Bermuda Islands.
How does the middle part of Peru lie?

To whom do the West India islands belong?
In what does Bolivia resemble Peru?

What is the climate of New Brunswick?
Give a description of the Andes.
What is said of Cuba?
What is the climate of Brazil?
What is Chili?
For what is the country celebrated bordering on the Bay of Honduras?
What is the soil of Nova Scotia?
What is the climate of Labrador?
What is said of the rivers in South America?
What is the face of the country in Peru?
What is said of Jamaica?
What is the climate of Colombia?
In what part of Brazil do the white population reside?
What are found on the meadows in Cuba and Hayti?
What is said of rain in Chili?
In what does the trade of Labrador consist?
For what are the banks of Newfoundland celebrated?
What nations are employed in this trade, and what is the number of vessels and seamen?
What is the face of the country in Upper Canada?
What was Greenland formerly considered a part of?
What is said of the vast plains of the United Provinces?
What is the face of the country in Central America?
What is the climate of Newfoundland?
What are the exports of Lower Canada?
How are the West India islands divided?
What is the face of the country in Colombia?
What mines in Peru?
By whom was Upper Canada settled?
What is the face of the country in Mexico?
Greenland is what?
Repeat what is said of the Araucanian Indians.
What wild animals are found in Hudsonia?
What are the principal exports of Nova Scotia?
What is the climate of the West Indies?
What are the face of the country and soil of Guiana?
What is said of the mines in Bolivia?
In what does Brazil abound?
What is said of the length and general height of the Andes?
What is said of the hurricanes in the West Indies?

What is said of Hayti or St. Domingo?
What is the climate of Hudsonia?
What is said of the country east of the Andes in Peru?
What is said of the negroes in the West Indies?
What is said of the horned cattle and wild horses in Brazil?

What is the soil of the West Indies, and what does it produce?
What is the face of the country in Brazil?

What is the climate of the United Provinces?
What are the face of the country and soil in New Brunswick?

EUROPE.

Europe, though the smallest of the grand divisions of the globe, is the *most distinguished* for the superior cultivation of the soil; for the highly advanced state of the arts and sciences; for the variety and perfection of its manufactures, its vast commerce, and immense wealth.

Climate.—This country is not scorched with heat, like a great part of Africa and Asia, nor so cold as in the same latitude in America.

Europe is divided into the following countries, viz.: Lapland, Norway, Sweden, and Russia, in the north; Great Britain, France, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Prussia, Poland, Austria, and Switzerland, in the middle; Portugal, Spain, Italy, Turkey in Europe, Greece, and Ionian Republic, in the south.

Christianity is the prevailing *religion*, except in Turkey, where it is Mahometan.

LAPLAND.

What is the largest town in Lapland, and how is it situated? To. In what direction is Kola from Tornea? In what latitude nearly is Kola? What lake between the longitude of 25° and 30°? What cape at the northern extremity of this country? What town on the northeast shore of the Gulf of Bothnia? What is its latitude?

Lapland *comprises* the northern parts of Norway, Sweden, and Russia.

Climate.—This is a cold country, covered in most parts with rugged mountains.

Reindeer are numerous, and supply the place of cattle and horses.

The *inhabitants* are of small stature, and ill-shaped. The men are seldom more than four feet high.

At the northern extremity of this country, the sun does not set for three months in the summer, and in the winter there is an uninterrupted night of the same duration; but a serene sky, the moon light, and the Aurora Borealis, in a good degree supply the want of light occasioned by the absence of the sun.

The Laplanders live in huts in the form of tents, generally not more than six feet high.

NORWAY.

How is Norway bounded? What is the largest town, and how is it situated? Be. What mountains separate this country in part from Sweden? What islands on the coast? Lo. What cape at the southern extremity of Norway? What town lies on the sound of Skager Rack? What other town nearly of the same name in lat. 60°? What is the principal river in Norway? Gl. What is the most northerly town? Dr. What remarkable whirlpool on the coast? How would you sail from Bergen to Stockholm?

Norway, once an independent kingdom, is now under the *government* of the king of Sweden.

The *face of the country* in Norway, next to Switzerland, is the most mountainous of any in Europe.

The *chief wealth* consists in its immense pine forests, which furnish large quantities of valuable timber for exportation.

The *soil* in the northern part is mostly barren; in the southern, it affords good pasturage.

Near the coast of Norway, is the famous whirlpool, called Maelstroom. It is of vast depth and extent, and so violent, that a ship coming near it is sure to be drawn in and dashed to pieces.

SWEDEN.

How is Sweden bounded? What is the capital, how situated, and in what latitude? What two lakes in the southern part of Sweden? Which is the larger? What town on the Categat? Go. What town on the north part of Lake Wenner? Which way is Upsal from Stockholm? What two islands in the Baltic, east of Sweden? What one at the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia? What is the principal river? Da. How is Umea situated? In what direction is Sweden from England? From Spain? From the United States?

Face of the country.—Sweden is a mountainous country, and celebrated for the number of its lakes and rivers.

The *chief wealth* of Sweden arises from its mines of iron and copper, and from its large forests of timber.

The *mines* are very spacious, affording habitations for numerous families.

The *climate* of Sweden is healthy. It has neither spring nor autumn, but long and cold winters, and hot short summers.

In the *Baltic sea*, there are no tides; a current is always running into the North sea.

Towns.—Stockholm, the capital, has an excellent harbour, and is built on seven rocky islands, united by wooden bridges.

Upsal is noted for its university. The houses are generally built of wood, and covered with turf.

Carlscrona is noted as the chief station of the Swedish navy. Its docks are cut in the solid rocks.

The Swedes are in general well formed, hardy, and courageous; and from their politeness are sometimes called the French of the north.

Lutheranism is the prevailing religion.

RUSSIA.

How is Russia bounded? What is the capital and how situated? In what part of Russia is Moscow? What two large lakes east of the Gulf of Finland? What mountains separate European from Asiatic Russia? What mountains between the Gulf of Bothnia and the White sea? What river empties into the sea of Azof? What three empty into the north part of the Black sea? What town stands at the mouth of the Dnieper?

Ch. What two gulfs on the eastern part of the Baltic? Which one has a town, of the same name as the gulf, situated on it? What lake south of the Gulf of Finland? What noted town is situated on the north part of Lake Ilmen? Where does the river Niemen empty? What two towns are situated on it? Which one of them is near its mouth? Where does the Dniester empty? On which side of it is the town of Bender? Where does the Dwina empty? What town is situated near its mouth? How is Odessa situated? Abo? Cronstadt? Where is the peninsula of Crimea? Where are the river and town of Onega? What two islands in the Baltic belonging to Russia? Da. Oe. On what river is Tula? Kiev? On a branch of what river is Jassy? How could one go by water through Russia from Lake Ladoga to the Caspian sea? How from the Baltic to the Black sea? How would you sail from St. Petersburgh to Archangel? Which way from us is Russia? From Constantinople? From Sweden? From Spain?

Extent.—This empire is the largest that has ever existed, comprehending nearly half of Europe, more than one third of Asia, and the northwest part of North America.

The *climate*, in the northern part of Russia, is so extremely cold in winter, that the drivers of carriages are often found frozen to death on their seats.

Russia is *mostly* a level country, and the greater part of it is covered with forests.

The inland navigation is very extensive; goods may be conveyed by water from St. Petersburg to China, with an interruption of only sixty miles of land carriage.

Character.—The Russians are generally a robust, courageous people.

The peasants, or boors, as they are called, are in complete slavery. They are considered as belonging to the soil, and are bought and sold with the estates, like other appendages.

Chief Towns.—St. Petersburg, the capital, was built by Peter the Great, in 1703. The streets are long and broad, and the buildings are generally very magnificent.

Moscow, the ancient capital, was burnt in 1812, by the Rus-

stans, to prevent its affording a shelter from the inclemency of the winter to Bonaparte's army. It has been rebuilt with more than its former elegance.

Cronstadt lies on an island in the Gulf of Finland, eight miles from St. Petersburg. It is the principal station of the Russian navy.

The established *religion* is that of the Greek church, but there are some Roman Catholics, Mahometans, Jews, and Pagans, in this vast empire.

THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The island of Great Britain is divided into England, Wales, and Scotland.

ENGLAND.

How is England bounded? What is the capital, and on what river? How far from the ocean? What three channels around England? Describe the situation of each. What strait between Dover and Calais? What island south of Portsmouth? What islands west of Land's End? What two towns stand on the river Avon which empties into the Bristol channel? Br. Ba. Which way from London is Oxford? Cambridge? What four noted towns not very distant from Liverpool? Le. Ma. Sh. Bi. How are Newcastle and Carlisle situated? On a branch of what river is the city of York? Where does the Severn river empty? In what sea are the islands of Man and Anglesea? What three islands in the English channel, near the coast of France, belong to Great Britain? Al. Gu. Je. In what part of England is Plymouth? How would one sail from London to Liverpool? In what direction from London is Edinburg? Dublin? St. Petersburg? Rome? New York?

The *climate* of England is not so subject to extremes of heat and cold, as other countries in the same latitude, in consequence of its being surrounded by water.

The *soil* is various, but a great proportion of it is good, and being highly cultivated, is very productive.

The *face of the country* is generally variegated with hills and plains, but there are no high mountains.

Great Britain is *remarkable* for her great advances in the sciences, in learning, and the arts; for her immense wealth; for the variety, excellence, and great value of her manufactures; for her extensive commerce and powerful navy; and for the intelligence, industry, and enterprise of her people.

Canals and rail roads are very numerous, and intersect the country in almost every direction.

London, the capital, is situated on the river Thames, sixty miles from its mouth. It is the most populous city in Europe, and greatly exceeds in its wealth and commerce any city in the world. In London is St. Paul's church, next to St. Peter's, at Rome, the finest in the world.

York is noted for its great antiquity.

Liverpool, for its extensive commerce.

Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham, are the chief stations of the British navy.

Oxford and Cambridge are noted for their universities.

In England, many of the towns are noted for manufacturing particular articles; as Manchester, for cotton goods; Birmingham, for hardware; Leeds and Wakefield, for woollen goods; Sheffield, for cutlery; New Castle is distinguished for its coal trade.

The Protestant Episcopal is the established religion.

WALES.

How is Wales bounded? What channel west and south of Wales? What island north of Wales? An. In what direction is Wales from us? From Portugal? From Austria?

The *face of the country* is mountainous.

The *soil* is not so fertile as in England, nor so well cultivated.

The eldest son of the king of England is styled *Prince of Wales.*

Mines of lead, copper, and iron, are abundant.

SCOTLAND.

How is Scotland bounded? What is the capital? On what is it situated? Fr. of Fo. On which side of Scotland are Glas-

gow and Paisley? On what frith is Inverness? Which is the more northerly, Aberdeen or Dundee? What three clusters of islands north of Scotland? What cluster west of Scotland? How is Perth situated?

Scotland is *divided* into North Scotland, or the Highlands; and South Scotland, or the Lowlands.

The *face of the country*, in the northern part, is mountainous, interspersed with some fertile valleys; in the south, it resembles England.

The *principal rivers* in Scotland, are the Forth, the Tay, the Dee, and the Don.

The *largest lakes* are Loch Tay, Loch Lomond, and Loch Ness.

Character.—The Scotch are an industrious, temperate, and enterprising people, and better educated than the people of any other country in Europe.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Edinburgh, the capital, is composed of the old and the new town, separated by a deep valley, over which is a bridge connecting the two towns. The old town is irregularly built, many of the streets narrow, and some of the houses are ten and eleven stories high. The new town is regularly laid out, and built with great taste and elegance. On a lofty rock west of the city, stands the castle, which overlooks the city and surrounding country.

Glasgow is the second city, and noted for its manufactures.

The Presbyterian is the established church of Scotland.

IRELAND.

How is Ireland bounded? What is the capital? What town in the north of Ireland? Where does the Shannon empty, and what town stands on it? Li. What sea east of Ireland? What two islands in it? In what part is Cork? Belfast? Where is Cape Clear? What bay on the northwest of Ireland? Where is Waterford?

The *face of the country* is moderately uneven, covered in many places with peat bogs or morasses, which are cut up in the form of bricks, and used for fuel.

The *climate* is very subject to fogs, but is healthy: it is said there is less difference between the temperature of summer and winter, in Ireland, than in any other country situated without the tropics.

The *principal productions* are potatoes, flax, oats, beef, and butter.

Religion.—The Irish are mostly Catholics, who complain very much of the oppression of the British government.

FRANCE.

How is France bounded? What is the capital, and on what river? What town is situated at the mouth of the Seine? What town between Havre and Paris? What mountains separate France from Spain? Where do the Loire and Garonne empty? What two towns are situated on the north bank of the Loire? On what river is Lyons? Where does the Rhone empty? How are Dunkirk and Calais situated? Where is Cape La Hogue? Ushant? What town near Ushant? Where is the canal of Languedoc? What town stands where the canal and river Garonne unite? On what sea are Marseilles and Toulon? What three islands in the Bay of Biscay? Be. Rh. Ol. What three towns in the east of France near Germany? Me. Na. St. What town on the Garonne? Where is the town of L'Orient? Dijon? Caen? Amiens? Where does the river Saone empty? Where is the Gulf of Lyons? Bay of Biscay? How would a person sail from Paris to Montpelier? What direction from us is France? From England? From Turkey? From Sweden?

The *face of the country* in the north is very level; in the middle, uneven; and in the east and south, mountainous.

The *climate* of France is considered the most favourable to health of any in Europe.

The *soil* is generally very fruitful, although there are large tracts unfit for cultivation.

The principal *productions* in the north, are wheat, barley, and oats; in the south, wines, silks, and olives.

The *French* are *noted* for their vivacity, gayety, and politeness.

The *French language* is very polished, and is more extensively spoken than any other European language.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Paris, the capital, lies on both sides of the Seine. It exceeds in magnificence and splendour any city in the world, but is not noted for its cleanliness. The houses are built of free stone, many of them seven or eight stories high, and often with a different family occupying each successive floor.

Lyons, the second city in France, is noted for its extensive manufactures of silk and articles of gold and silver.

Montpelier is noted for the mildness of its climate. Marseilles, as being the first commercial port in France.

The island of Corsica, which belongs to France, is noted as being the birth place of Napoleon Bonaparte.

The prevailing religion is the Roman Catholic, but the Protestants are rapidly increasing in numbers.

HOLLAND.

How is Holland bounded? What is the capital? What sea in Holland? Zu. What island at the mouth of the Zuyder Zee? Is Hague or Rotterdam nearer the North sea? What river in Holland? Rh. In what direction is Holland from us? From England? From Italy? From Norway?

Holland and Belgium, until 1830, formed one kingdom, called Netherlands.

The *face of the country* is remarkably level, and resembles a marsh that has been drained.

The *surface of the country*, in some parts, is lower than the ocean, which is kept from overflowing the cotntry by large dykes or banks of earth.

The *soil* is generally very fertile, and *noted* for its rich pastures.

The *climate* is cold and humid, and in some parts unhealthy.

The *canals* are very numerous, and answer the same purpose as roads in other countries.

The *Dutch* are *noted* for their industry, gravity, and the cleanliness of their houses.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Amsterdam, the capital, is on a branch of the Zuyder Zee. It stands on a marsh, and the houses are built on piles of timber driven into the ground. Many of the buildings are magnificent.

Hague is noted as the residence of many of the principal people.

The Dutch are generally Protestants.

BELGIUM.

How is Belgium bounded? What is the capital? On what river is Antwerp? Sc. Is Ghent or Ostend situated on the sea? Os. Where is Liege? What town in the south of Belgium is noted as the place where Bonaparte was totally defeated in 1815, whereby the peace of Europe was restored?

Belgium, like Holland, is a level country, but the land is more elevated, and the air not so damp.

In no part of Europe, is the land better *cultivated* than in Belgium.

The *inhabitants* of Belgium are *called* Flemings.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Brussels, the capital, is a beautiful city, and noted for its manufactures of lace, camblets, and carpets.

Antwerp is noted for its commerce.

Ghent is noted as the place where a treaty of peace was made between Great Britain and the United States in 1815.

The Belgians or Flemings are generally Roman Catholics.

DENMARK.

How is Denmark bounded? What is the capital? On what island is it? In what part is Altona? What canal connects the Baltic and North sea? Keil. What part of Denmark is called Jutland? What is the strait called between Zealand and Sweden? Between Zealand and Funen? The Great Belt. Between Funen and Jutland? The Little Belt. What cape at the northern extremity of Jutland? What strait separates Jutland from Sweden? What one separates it from Norway? Where are the Ferro islands? To whom do they belong? In what direction is Iceland from Denmark? What Volcano in the southern part of Iceland? What is a volcano?

What town near Mount Hecla? In what direction from us is Denmark? From Ireland? From Switzerland? From France?

Denmark *comprises* the peninsula of Jutland, and the islands of Zealand, Funen, &c. at the entrance of the Baltic.

The *face of the country* is generally level.

The *climate* is healthy, but the country being surrounded by the sea, the atmosphere is moist and cloudy.

Denmark is a *commercial country.* Its principal exports are grain and cattle.

Iceland, Greenland, and the Ferro islands, belong to Denmark.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Copenhagen, the capital, is one of the most regular and best fortified cities in the north of Europe. It has an extensive trade.

Elsinore lies in the northern part of Zealand. Here all ships that trade to the Baltic, pay a toll to Denmark.

The established religion of Denmark, is Lutheranism.

GERMANY.

How is Germany bounded? What is the capital? What three rivers empty into the North sea? Where does the Rhine rise and where empty? In what part is Hanover? What is the capital? Ha. In what part is Saxony? What is its capital? Dr. In what part is Bavaria? What is its capital? Mu. Where does the river Inn empty? In what part is Baden? In what part is Wurtemberg? What is its capital? St. Where is the river Mayne? On what river is Hamburg? Bremen? How is Lubec situated? Which is the more northerly, Magdeburg or Leipsic? In what division is Ulm? Wu. In what direction is Germany from France? From Prussia? From Turkey? From us?

Germany *comprises* the kingdoms of Hanover, Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, with twenty-seven smaller states and four free cities.

The *free cities* are Hamburg, Frankfort, Lubec, and Bremen.

Face of the country.—In the northern part of Germany are extensive sand plains; in the eastern and southern, it is uneven.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Frankfort, on the Mayne or Maine, is the capital or seat of the German Diet.

Hamburg is one of the most commercial cities in Europe.

The larger proportion of the Germans are Catholics—the residue are Lutherans.

PRUSSIA.

How is Prussia bounded? What is the capital? On what river is it? Spree. At the mouth of what river is Tilsit? What river empties into the Baltic between Dantzic and Elbing? How is Konigsburg situated? Colberg? What town on the Oder between Stettin and Breslaw? What town on the Spree west of Berlin? In the Prussian dominions in Germany, which town lies on the Rhine, Cologne, or Aix la Chapelle? On which side of the Rhine is Munster? The island of Rugen belongs to Prussia, and Bornholm to Denmark—tell how they are situated? In what direction is Frankfort on the Oder, from Frankfort on the Maine?

Prussia was *formerly* a small kingdom, but by gradual acquisitions of territory, it has attained a rank among the more powerful European nations.

The *face of the country* is generally level, containing many small lakes and marshes.

The *soil* in some parts is good, but in general is better adapted to grass than grain.

The most remarkable *mineral production* is amber, found on the shores of the Baltic.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Berlin, the capital, is remarkable for its splendid buildings, and numerous literary institutions. The streets are well paved, although there can scarcely be found a stone within thirty miles of the city.

Konigsberg was formerly the capital of Prussia.

Breslau is noted for its excellent linen manufactories. Dantzic, for its wealth.

About two thirds of the population are Protestants, the residue are principally Catholics.

POLAND.

In what part of Russia is Poland? What is the capital? Wa. On what river is it? How is Cracow situated? Where does the Bug empty? How would one sail from London to Warsaw? In what direction is Poland from Norway? From France? From us?

Poland was *formerly* a powerful kingdom, but in 1795, it was divided between Russia, Prussia, and Austria.

In 1815. a *small part* of ancient Poland was erected into a kingdom, and is governed by a viceroy appointed by the emperor of Russia.

The *face of the country* is generally level.

The *soil* is very fertile, and Poland has sometimes been called the granary of Europe.

Warsaw, the capital, has an extensive inland trade, and is noted for the great contrast of its splendid mansions, and miserable hovels.

Cracow, the ancient capital, is now a free city, with a territory of about twenty-four square miles, called the "Republic of Cracow."

Near Cracow are the most celebrated salt mines in Europe.

The inhabitants are mostly Catholics.

AUSTRIA.

How is Austria bounded? What is the capital, and on what river? What town on the Danube next east of Vienna? What two towns are situated opposite each other on the Danube? Which one is on the west side? What two rivers empty into the Danube from the west? Which one forms part of the boundary between Austria and Turkey? What river falls into the Danube from the north? What is the general course of the Danube through Austria? In what part of Austria are the Carpathian mountains? What town northeast of them? What two towns in the southeast part? What town stands near the head of the river Theiss, famous for its wine? What town northeast of Brunn, noted for the imprisonment of La Fayette? Ol. What town in the northwest part? On what river is it? Where does the Elbe empty? What town is situated on the Drave? What two seaports at the head of the Gulf of Venice? Ve. Tr. What is the length of the Gulf of Venice? In what part of Austria is Milan? On what river are Trent and

Verona? Adage. Is Mantua on the north or south side of the river Po? On what river is Innspruck? Where does the Inn empty? What mountains in the western part of Austria? In what part is Bohemia? How would one sail from Lyons to Vienna? In what direction is Austria from England? From Spain? From Greece? From us?

The *Austrian dominions comprehend* Austria, Hungary, part of Poland, and about one fourth of Italy.

The *face of the country* presents rather a mountainous appearance.

The *soil* is generally good, and the *climate* healthy.

The Austrian empire excels any other country in Europe, in the variety and importance of its *mines*.

The *Gipsies* mostly come from Austria. They are a singular people, wandering about from country to country, and subsist by pilfering, begging, and fortune telling.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Vienna, the capital, is situated on the Danube, in a spacious valley. It carries on an extensive trade, and contains many magnificent edifices.

Prague is the capital of Bohemia. Presburg, of Hungary.

Venice lies near the head of the Gulf of Venice, and is built on seventy-two small islands, connected by wooden bridges. It was once a republic, and one of the most commercial cities in the world.

The Catholic is the established religion; but toleration is extended to other sects.

SWITZERLAND.

How is Switzerland bounded? What is the capital? Be. What mountains in Switzerland? What two lakes, and in what part is each? What two noted rivers rise in Switzerland? Rh. Rh. What course does each run, and where do they empty? What town in the north on the Rhine? What one between Berne and Zurich? In what direction is Switzerland from Ireland? From Denmark? From us?

The *face of the country* is remarkably mountainous—more so than any in Europe.

The *climate* is various. On the mountains it is cold and piercing, whilst in the valleys it is mild and pleasant.

The *Glaciers* of Switzerland are celebrated natural curiosities. They are immense fields of ice, which have been accumulating for ages, upon the sides of the lofty mountains, presenting sometimes a smooth surface like a mirror, and then broken into frightful chasms.

The *Swiss* are a *remarkably* brave, hardy, and industrious people, famed for their honesty, love of liberty, and attachment to their country.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Geneva is the most celebrated town in Switzerland. It is noted for its picturesque and delightful situation, and for its extensive manufactures of watches.

Berne is a well built city, remarkable for its neatness.

About three fifths of the Swiss are Protestants. The residue are Catholics.

PORTUGAL.

How is Portugal bounded? What is the capital, and how situated? At the mouth of what river is Oporto? What river forms part of the northern boundary? What town northeast of Oporto? What town south of Lisbon? What cape west of Lagos? How is Coimbra situated? In what direction is Portugal from Scotland? From Austria? From us?

The *soil* of Portugal is light, but produces in some of the better regions, wheat, barley, and oats; and in others, vines, olives, oranges, and figs.

Agriculture and *manufactures* are in a languishing condition.

The *climate* is mild and healthy.

Character.—The Portuguese are superstitious, haughty, revengeful, and indolent.

The *Azores* or *Western* islands belong to Portugal.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Lisbon, the capital, was destroyed by an earthquake in 1755, but has since been rebuilt with beautiful white marble, which gives it, at a distance, a splendid appearance, but on entering it, the streets are found to be narrow and very dirty.

Oporto is famous for its exports of Port wine.

The Roman Catholic is the religion of Portugal.

SPAIN.

How is Spain bounded? What is the capital, and how situated? What river flows into the Atlantic between the strait of Gibraltar and Portugal? What two rivers rise in Spain, and run through Portugal? What two capes in the northwestern part? What is the name of the range of mountains that runs parallel with the Bay of Biscay? Of the range that forms the boundary between Spain and France? What is the name of the range between the Duero and the Tagus? Between the Tagus and Guadiana? Between Guadiana and Guadalquiver? What cape between Cadiz and Gibraltar? What strait south of Spain? What large river empties in the Mediterranean? In what part of Spain is Barcelona? Valencia? Carthagena? Malaga? Grenada? What three islands in the Mediterranean east of Spain? Which one is nearest Spain? On which is Port Mahon, the station of the American navy in the Mediterranean? On what river is Saragossa? Seville? Valladolid? Toledo? What two towns between capes Ortegal and Finisterre? Where is Bilboa? In what part is Montserrat? How would one sail from Madrid to Constantinople?

The *face of the country*, like that of Portugal, is diversified with mountains and plains.

The *soil* is generally productive, but large tracts are left uncultivated for pasturing merino sheep, which are here raised in great numbers.

The *climate* is mild and healthy; the winters being moderate, and in summer, the air, especially along the seacoast, being cooled by the sea-breezes.

Agriculture and *manufactures* are neglected, and the *commerce* of the country is mostly in the hands of foreigners.

The *Spaniards* are remarkably grave in their deportment, but indolent and greatly wanting in energy of character.

The Roman Catholic is the *religion* of Spain.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Madrid, the capital, is situated on the Manzanares, a small branch of the Tagus. The streets are wide, clean, and well-paved; the royal palace is one of the most magnificent in Europe.

Cadiz is the most commercial city in Spain. It stands on an island connected to the main land by a fortified bridge. The houses are lofty, but the streets are dirty and badly paved.

Montserrat is a great curiosity, being a solitary mountain, in the form of a sugar loaf, situated in the centre of a vast plain. It is nearly 4,000 feet high, and is inhabited by thousands of monks.

Gibraltar is a noted fortress built on a rock, 1,500 feet above the level of the sea. It belongs to England.

The strait of Gibraltar is fifteen miles wide; a strong current runs constantly through it from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean.

ITALY.

How is Italy bounded? In what part of Italy is the kingdom of Sardinia? What is its capital? Tu. What noted mountains in Sardinia? On what gulf is Genoa situated? What town on the Mediterranean nearly west of Genoa? How are Parma, Modena, and Bologna situated with regard to each other? What two towns west of Florence? Lu. Le. On what river is Rome? Of what is it the capital? In what part of Italy is the kingdom of Naples? What noted volcanic mountain near the city of Naples? What three gulfs around Italy, and how is each situated? What strait leads to the Gulf of Venice? What one separates Sicily from Italy? What noted volcanic mountain in Sicily? In what part is it? What is the capital of Sicily? Pa. What three towns are situated on the eastern side of Sicily? What island south of Sicily? What town on it? What cluster of islands north of Sicily? What strait separates Corsica from Sardinia? To what kingdom does the island of Sardinia belong? Sa. What town on Sardinia? To whom does Corsica belong? Fr. What is its capital? What island between the north part of Corsica and Italy? What are the names of the two capes south of Sicily and Italy? How would one sail from Rome to London? What direction is Italy from us? From Denmark? From Portugal? From Russia?

Italy was once the garden of Europe, the parent of arts and civilization, and mistress of the world; but it is now one of the most feeble and insignificant of the European powers.

The *climate* has always been celebrated for its salubrity.

The *soil* is noted for its fertility, and produces grain, wines, olives, fruits, and silks.

Character.—The Italians are generally affable, and excel in music, painting, and sculpture; but the mass of the population is ignorant, vicious, superstitious, effeminate, and revengeful.

Italy is divided as follows, viz.:

1. The kingdom of Naples, including Sicily. Capital, Naples.
2. The Roman states, or the dominions of the church. Capital, Rome.
3. The Grand Dutchy of Tuscany. Capital, Florence.
4. The Dutchies of Modena, Parma, and Lucca, with each a capital of the same name.
5. Kingdom of Sardinia, including the island of Sardinia. Capital, Turin.
6. Lombardy, belonging to Austria. Capitals, Milan and Venice.
7. The Republic of St. Marino, about six miles square. Capital, St. Marino.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Rome was once the mistress of the world. It stands on the Tiber, fifteen miles from its mouth. Although Rome is now greatly reduced in population, it still contains, in its numerous splendid churches and palaces, striking monuments of its former grandeur. St. Peter's church is among the largest and most splendid edifices in the world.

Naples, the largest city in Italy, is situated on one of the most delightful bays in the world.

Florence is one of the most beautiful cities in Europe.

The Roman Catholic is the religion of Italy.

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

How is Turkey in Europe bounded? What is the capital, and how situated? What is the name of the strait between the sea of Marmora and the Archipelago? Da. In what direction

is Adrianople from Constantinople? What gulf and island on the west side of the Archipelago? What large river runs through the northern part of Turkey? Does Bucharest lie north or south of the Danube? At the junction of what two rivers stands Belgrade? What range of mountains runs south of Sophia? What two towns are situated on the Danube east of Viddin? In what part of Turkey is Ragusa? Varna? Salonica? What town on the Black sea south of Varna? On what strait is Galliopoli? What two islands in the Archipelago between Lemnos and Samos? In what direction from England is Turkey? From Germany? From Spain? From us?

The *face of the country* in the north, is chiefly level; in the south, it is diversified with valleys, hills, and mountains.

The *climate* is delightful, and the *soil*, though in many parts uncultivated, is very fertile.

The *Turks* are generally ignorant, indolent, and haughty; but faithful and hospitable to strangers.

The *government* is under the Grand Seignor, whose will is the law of the land, and who disposes of the property, as well as the lives of his subjects, at pleasure.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Constantinople, the capital of the Turkish empire, is beautifully situated on the Bosphorus. The view of the city from the harbour is the finest in the world; but on entering it, the traveller is disappointed, for the streets are narrow, the houses low, and the palaces concealed by high walls.

Adrianople has an extensive commerce, and is the second city in the empire.

GREECE.

How is Greece bounded? In what part of it is the Morea? What gulf extends almost across Greece? Le. On which side of Greece is Athens? How are Corinth and Napoli situated with regard to each other? How is Missolonghi situated? What town on the southwest side of the Morea? Na. What cape at the southern extremity of Greece? What large island south of Milo? In what direction from France is Greece? From us? From Switzerland?

Greece has until lately been subject to Turkey, but is now an independent *government.*

Character.—The Greeks are active, ingenious, and brave; but cunning and treacherous.

Greece was one of the most noted countries of antiquity. It abounds in the ruins of ancient temples and other magnificent buildings,—the remains of its former splendour.

The *face of the country* is diversified. Along the seashore are extensive plains, with a rich soil and delightful climate; whilst in the interior, there are many rugged mountains.

CHIEF TOWN.—Athens, formerly one of the most celebrated cities of antiquity, and the birth place of orators, sages, and generals, whose fame has filled the world, is now a small town, hardly deserving notice in general geography.

The religion is that of the Greek church—nominally Christian, but sadly deformed by ignorance, superstition, and impiety.

IONIAN REPUBLIC.

Is the Ionian Republic on the east or west side of Greece? On which of these islands is the seat of government? Corfu. The largest island lies between Zante and St. Maura, what is it called? Which one of these islands belonging to the Republic, lies southeast of Cape Matapan? Ce.

The *Ionian Republic consists* of seven islands, under the protection of Great Britain.

These islands have a fine *climate* and fertile *soil.*

The republic contains about 800,000 inhabitants, who are chiefly Greeks and Italians.

REVIEW OF THE MAP OF EUROPE.

1. In what kingdom are the following towns, in what part of it, and on what river?—Tornea, Cologne, Ulm, Dresden, Tula, Liege, Gratz, Thorn, Liverpool, Nantes, Riga, Mentz, Rouen, London, Saragossa, Tilsit, Paris, Cherson, Rome,

Frankfort,(2) Wilna, Elbing, Trent, Strasburg, Tortosa, Smolensk, Bender, Warsaw, Cassel, Kiev, Lyons, Seville, Tokay, Cracow, Orleans, Buda, Astrachan, Manheim, Cordova.

2. In what kingdom are the following rivers, what course do they run, and where do they flow?—Vistula, Seine, Po, Tagus, Drave, Minho, Tornea, Bog, Scheldt, Inn, Shannon, Oka, Tiber, Save, Garonne, Ems, Bug, Ebro, Dniester, Duero.

3. Describe the situation of the following lakes:—Ladoga, Geneva, Wenner, Peipus, Constance, Onega, Wetter, Enara, Ilmen.

In what kingdom, and in what part of it, are the following towns?—L'Orient, Braga, Dover, Valencia, Geneva, Caen, Ulea, Amsterdam, Azof, Belfast, Coimbra, Navarino, Memel, Sophia, Elsinore, Lubec, Stuttgard, Sheffield, Malaga, Modena, Dijon, Oporto, Bath, Palermo, Waterloo, Padua, Moscow, Colberg, Serajo, Abo, Salamanca, Nice, Calais, Lagos, Aberdeen, Cork, Ostend.

Where are the following mountains, and when they form a chain, tell what course they run?—Dofrafield, Castilian, Appenines, Ural, Alps, Montserrat, Sierra Morena, Balkan, Olonetz, Pyrenees, Cantabrian, Carpathian.

Describe the situation of the following straits and channels:—Gibraltar, Dover, Dardanelles, Cattegat, St. George's Channel, Messina, The Sound, English Channel, Kaffa or Caffa, Otranto, Bristol Channel, Skager Rack, Bonefacio.

Where are the following islands?—Iceland, Ivica Aland, Sicily, Man, Candia, Texel, Dago, Ferro, Corfu, Majorca, Funen, Great Britain, Elba, Loffoden, Bellisle, Paxo, Bornholm, Corsica, Jersey, Oland, Anglesea, Samos, Rhe, Zante.

In what kingdom, and in what part of it, are the following towns?—Carthagena, Basle, Grenoble, Oxford, Port Mahon, Leith, Catania, Bologna, Drontheim, Varna, Hague, Olmutz, Kiel, Lublin, Augsburg, Bergen, Adrianople, Upsal, Trieste, Antwerp, Athens, Cronstadt,(2) Portsmouth, Barcelona, Brest, Zurich, Londonderry, St. Marino, Rheims, Tarento, Ferrol, Leeds, Scutari, Archangel, Paisly, Leon, Brussels, Montpelier, Lucca, Glasgow, Plymouth, Lille, Florence, Waterford, Cadiz, Lepanto, Ghent, Altona, Lemberg, Mantua, Christiana, Hermanstadt, Milan, Dunkirk.

Describe the situation of the following seas:—White, Black, Baltic, Azof, North, Caspian, Mediterranean, Irish, Ionian, Marmora, Archipelago.

In what kingdom are the following rivers, what course do they run, and where do they empty?—Guadiana, Pruth, Loire, Wolga, Glomma, Thames, Kama, Oder, Guadalquiver, Niemen, Dal, Don, Severn, Rhone, Danube, Dwina, Elbe, Ural, Theiss, Rhine, Onega, Weser, Soane, Mayne or Maine, Dnieper, Dwina, Humber.

In what kingdom, and in what part of it, are the following towns?—Innspruck, Christiansand, Burgos, Rotterdam, Laybach, Odessa, Amiens, Valencia, Bristol, Bastia, St. Ubes, Kilkenny, Aix la Chapelle, Brunn, Novogorod, Napoli, Hanover, Konigsberg, Revel, Viborg, Carlscrona, Munster, Havre de Grace, Alicante, Cambridge, Versailles, Dublin, Dundee, Munich, Carlisle, Murcia, Gallipoli, Gottenburg, Ragusa, Corinth, Skalholt, Marseilles, Valetta, Newcastle, Rochelle, Burgas, Leghorn, Edinburg, Bayonne, Manchester, Genoa, Grenada, Berne, Parma, Nancy, Messina, Bilboa, Rochfort, Inverness, Gibraltar, Limerick, York, Metz, Naples, Nismes, Birmingham, Toulon, Stockholm, Copenhagen, St. Petersburg, Salonica, Berlin, Coruana, Missolonghi, Kola, Clermont, Galway.

Where are the following islands?—Shetland, Cerigo, Alderney, Lipari, Oesel, Oleron, Orkney, Minorca, Rugen, Cephalonica, Lemnos, Ireland, Gothland, Scio, Hebrides or Western, Wight, Ushant, Milo, Zealand, Sardinia, Guernsey, Malta, Negropont, Scilly, St. Maura, Mytilene.

Where are the following capes?—Naze, Land's End, St. Vincent, Matapan, Palos, La Hogue, North, Trafalgar, Passaro, Finisterre, Spartivento, Ortegal, Skaw.

Where are the following places?—Maelstrom, Crimea, Frith of Forth, Bay of Biscay, Mount Ætna, Heckla, Vesuvius, Murray Frith.

In what kingdom are the following towns, in what part, and on what river?—Prague, Onega, Bucharest, Leipsic, Elbing, Vienna, Toledo, Tours, Lisbon, Pest, Bremen, Silistria, Ratisbon, Breslaw, Belgrade, Hamburg, Dantzic, Avignon, Valladolid, Toulouse, Presburg, Orenburg, Lintz, Stettin, Magdeburg, Carlsruhe, Madrid, Turin, Bordeaux, Syracuse, Cagliari.

Where are the following gulfs?—Bothnia, Lepanto, Genoa,

Salonica, Finland, Lyons, Venice, Riga, Donegal, Zuyder Zee, Tarento.

QUESTIONS REFERRING TO THE FACTS STATED IN THE DESCRIPTION OF EUROPE.

What is said of Europe?
What is the face of the country in Sweden?
What is the climate of England?
What is the character of the Portuguese?
What is the soil of Prussia?
What is the face of the country in Turkey?
What is said of the canals in Holland?
What is the climate of Ireland?
What is said of the extent of the Russian empire?
What is the face of the country in Norway?
For what are the French noted?
Which are the largest lakes in Scotland?
What is the climate of Sweden?
Name the countries into which Europe is divided.
What is the soil of Wales?
What is said of the surface of the country in Holland?
What is the face of the country in Switzerland?
What was Italy once?
What is the soil of Spain?
What was done with a small part of Poland in 1815?
What are the climate and soil of Turkey?
What islands belong to Denmark?

What do the Austrian dominions comprehend?
What is the soil of England?
What is the face of the country in Russia?
What does Lapland comprise?
What is the climate of Europe?
What are the principal productions of France?
How is Scotland divided?
What is the climate of Holland?
What free cities are there in Germany?
For what are the Swiss remarkable?
What is the face of the country in Austria?
What is the soil of Italy?
Who is styled Prince of Wales?
What two kingdoms were formerly called Netherlands?
What is the climate of France?
What is the face of the country in Denmark?
What is said of the Turks?
What does Denmark comprise?
What is the face of the country in Wales?

What is the prevailing religion in Europe?
What is said of the soil in Poland?
What is said of the canals and railroads in England?
In what is Belgium like Holland?
What is the face of the country in France?
For what is Great Britain remarkable?
What is the climate of Lapland?
What was Prussia formerly?
What is said of the Spaniards?
Of what does the Ionian Republic consist?
What is the soil and climate of Austria?
What is said of the inland navigation of Russia?
For what are the Dutch noted?
In what does the chief wealth of Norway consist?
What is said of reindeer in Lapland?
What is the character of the Greeks?
What is the climate of Spain?
What is said of the fields of ice on the mountains in Switzerland?
What is said of the Gypsies?
What was Poland formerly?
What is the face of the country in Germany?
What is said of the French language?
What was Norway once, and what at present?
What are the principal productions of Ireland?
What is the soil of Holland?
What is the character of the Russians?
What is the face of the country in Scotland?
What is said of the cultivation of the land in Belgium?
What was Greece once?
What is the face of the country in Spain?
What mineral production is found in Prussia, and where?
What is the climate in Portugal?
What is the government of Turkey?
What is said of the agriculture, &c. of Spain?
What is said of the mines in Austria?
What is the face of the country in Poland?
What is the climate of Italy?
What is the face of the country in England?
What are the principal rivers in Scotland?
What is the climate of Denmark?
To what power has Greece been subject, and what is it now?
What is the face of the country in Ireland?
What is said of the peasants in Russia?
What is the face of the country in Holland?
From what does the chief wealth of Sweden arise?
What is said of the inhabitants of Lapland?
What is the face of the country in Greece?
What is the character of the Italians?

What is the climate of Switzerland?
What is said of the Baltic sea?
What is the soil of Portugal?
What countries does Germany comprise?
What is said of the mines in Sweden?
What is the climate of Russia?
What is the religion of the Irish?

ASIA.

How is Asia bounded? How many countries are there in Asia? Name them, beginning at the north.

In *Asia* our first parents were created, and it was once the seat of the famous Babylonian, Assyrian, and Persian empires.

Character.—The inhabitants in the southern countries of Asia are indolent and effeminate, whilst in the north they are more hardy, active, and warlike, living mostly in moveable tents, and going from place to place as convenience dictates.

The *climate* in the northern part of Asia is very cold, in the central parts temperate, and in the south extremely hot.

The *soil* of Asia is various, like that of other countries; but a large portion of it is very rich.

The prevailing *religions* of Asia are Paganism and Mahometanism.

TURKEY IN ASIA.

How is Turkey in Asia bounded? What is that part of Turkey called, lying east of the Mediterranean sea? Into what gulf does the Euphrates flow? What town on the Euphrates near its mouth? What river empties into the Euphrates? What two towns on the Tigris north of Bagdad? The ruins of what ancient city lie south west of Bagdad? On what river are they? Is Aleppo or Scandaroon a sea-port town? The ruins of what town are west of Damascus? What two towns south of Tyre? What sea near Jerusalem? In what part of Turkey are the Taurus mountains? In what direction

are Angora and Erzerum from Tokat? Where is Lake Van? What town on the eastern part of the Archipelago? In what direction is Bursa from Constantinople? What is the eastern part of the Mediterranean sea called? What noted island in the Levant? Cy. In what direction from us is Turkey in Asia? From Berlin? From Borneo? From the cape of Good Hope?

Within the *boundaries of Turkey* are most of the places mentioned in the Holy Scriptures.

This *government comprises* Asia Minor, Syria, including Palestine or the Holy Land, Armenia, and Mesopotamia.

The *climate* of Turkey is delightful and salubrious, but owing to the indolence of the Turks, they are frequently visited with the plague.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Aleppo, the capital of Asiatic Turkey, is the centre of the Syrian commerce, and noted for its manufactures of silk and cotton.

Damascus is a place of considerable trade, and was formerly famous for the manufacture of sword blades, which could not be broken, though bent in the most violent manner. This art is now lost.

Smyrna was built by Alexander the Great, and is now the most noted sea-port of the Levant.

Jerusalem is now an inconsiderable city, and principally supported by the charity of pious pilgrims.

Palmyra, 150 miles south east of Aleppo, and Balbec, 40 miles southwest of Damascus, are now only noted for their extensive ruins.

Troy, once so famous, no longer has a vestige left to point the inquirer to where it stood. Its former location is determined solely by the fact, that it is known to have been situated opposite to the island of Tenedos.

ARABIA.

How is Arabia bounded? What is the capital? How situated? Is Medina north or south of Mecca? How are Stony Arabia, Arabia Desert, and Happy Arabia, situated, with regard to each other? What is the length of the Red sea? What strait at the entrance of the Red sea? What gulf east of Arabia? What strait between the Persian gulf and Arabian sea? In what part are Mocha and Aden? What isthmus between the Mediterranean and Red seas? What mountains between

the northern branches of the Red sea? What tropic runs through Arabia? How far is the Tropic of Cancer from the Equator?

Arabia is *divided* into three parts: Arabia Stony, Arabia Desert, and Arabia Happy.

The *face of the country*, along the sea coast, is mountainous; in the interior it is mostly an immense desert, interspersed with fertile spots, like islands.

The *climate* is various. In some parts it is hot and unhealthy; in others, highly salubrious.

Character.—The Arabians are noted for their robberies and piracies, and fully justify the prophecy "that their hand should be against every man, and every man's hand against them."

CHIEF TOWNS.—Mecca is celebrated for being the birth-place of Mahomet. It is supported by thousands of pilgrims, who annually resort here from every part of the Mahometan world.

Medina is a small town, noted as the burial place of Mahomet.

Mocha is the principal mart of trade with Europeans, and is noted for its very superior coffee.

The horses in Arabia are the noblest breed in the world. They are not large, but beautifully formed, swift, and docile, and brought up in the tents like the children.

The most useful animal in this country is the camel, which can carry 800 pounds burden on its back, and travel six or eight days through the desert without water.

PERSIA.

How is Persia bounded? What is the capital? In what part is it? Is Ispahan or Shiraz nearer the Persian Gulf? What town on the Strait of Ormus? What river forms part of the boundary between Turkey and Persia? Eu. What desert in the eastern part? Where is Tauris situated? What direction is Persia from Turkey? From China? From us?

The *Persian empire, formerly* one of the most powerful kingdoms of antiquity, exhibits at present scarcely any marks of its former greatness.

The *face of the country* is generally mountain-

ous, interspersed with numerous deserts. Rivers and trees are uncommon.

The *climate* of Persia, particularly in the southern part, is hot and unhealthy.

Character.—The Persians are celebrated for their hospitality and politeness.

The *prevailing religion* is Mahometanism. There is also a sect called Guebres, who worship fire.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Teheran, the present capital of Persia, is becoming a place of importance.

Ispahan, the ancient capital, was formerly one of the finest cities of the east. It is still a place of considerable trade.

On the western coast of the Caspian sea, are springs of Naptha, or pure rock oil, which is burned in lamps, and used for fuel. The earth when penetrated a few inches will readily take fire on applying a light to it. The flame makes the soil hot, but does not consume it.

CAUCASUS.

Between what two seas is Caucasus? What mountains separate Caucasia from Georgia? How is Teflis, the capital of Georgia, situated? What river in Georgia flows into the Caspian?

The *face of the country* is mountainous, but the *soil* is very fertile.

The *climate*, in the valleys, is mild and healthy.

Caucasus is *inhabited* by several tribes, who are subject to Russia.

The *Georgian women* are said to be more beautiful than those of any other country on the globe.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Teflis, the capital of Georgia, is surrounded by a wall, and strongly fortified. It is however an inconsiderable city.

ASIATIC RUSSIA.

How is Asiatic Russia bounded? How is Tobolsk, the capital, situated? Into what two great governments is Asiatic Russia divided by the river Yenisei? To. Ir. Near what is

is Irkoutsk? Which river is the most westerly, Yenisei, Obi, or Lena? Which one the most easterly? Where do these rivers empty? What sea west of the peninsula of Kamschatka? What one east of it? What cape at the southern extremity of Kamschatka? What chain of islands east of St. Peter and St. Paul? What chain south of Cape Lopatka? In what sea are Behring's islands? What sea southwest of Behring's straits? An. What do Behring's straits separate? Where is Cape Taymour? What two large islands in the Arctic ocean? No. What gulf east of the sea of Kara? Where are the Altaian mountains? Ural? Stannovoy?

This vast extent of Northern Asia was first known by the *name* of Siberia.

It is *divided* into two great governments; Tobolsk in the west, and Irkoutsk in the east.

The *face of the country* is generally level, abounding in vast plains, or steppes.

It is a cold, barren, and dreary country, to which those under the displeasure of the Russian government are *banished.*

This country *abounds* in wild animals of almost every kind. In Kamtschatka they use dogs for drawing carriages.

It is *inhabited* by a great number of barbarous tribes, who are partially under the Russian government, and who are noted for their ignorance and filth.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Tobolsk is the capital of the government of Tobolsk, and principally noted for its trade with China.

Irkoutsk is situated near Lake Baikal, and is the chief mart of the commerce between Russia and China.

INDEPENDENT TARTARY.

How is Independent Tartary bounded? What is the capital? In what part is it? What two large rivers flow into the Sea of Aral? What is said of the water in the Sea of Aral? Ans. It is salt. How long is the Aral? What mountains separate Independent Tartary from the Chinese empire? What mountains on the north? What large sea on the west of Independent Tartary? What is the length of the Caspian? What

river flowing into the Caspian, forms part of the western boundary? Have the Caspian and Aral seas any outlets? How is Khieve situated? Samarkand? In what direction is Bukhara from Astrachan? From Ispahan? From Calcutta? From us?

The *face of the country* in the north is mostly level, consisting of extensive sandy plains; in the south, it is diversified with hills and valleys.

The *soil* is generally fertile, and the *climate*, healthy.

The *Tartars* are a wandering people, living principally in tents. Their chief employment consists in tending their flocks and herds. They are remarkable for their hospitality to strangers.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Bukhara, the capital, contains numerous mosques and caravansaries, built of stone and brick; but the houses are generally formed of mud. The trade is inconsiderable.

Samarcand, the former capital, is situated on the border of a fertile plain. It contains many monuments, and was the principal residence of that terrible conqueror, Tamerlane. It is now chiefly noted as being the seat of Mahometan learning.

AFGHANISTAN.

How is Afghanistan bounded? What is the capital? In what part? What river forms the eastern boundary? In what part is Lake Durra? In what part are Herat and Balk? What town stands on a branch of the Helmud? In what direction from China is Afghanistan? From Arabia? From Siberia? From us?

The *kingdom* of Afghanistan, or Cabul, *embraces* the eastern part of Persia, and the northwestern part of Hindostan.

The *face of the country* is generally diversified with valleys, hills, and high mountains, some of which are covered with perpetual snow.

The *climate* is extremely various, caused by the different elevations of the surface of the country.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Cabul, the capital, is a well built city, and the centre of trade between Tartary and Hindostan.

Herat and Balk were anciently cities of great importance, and still retain many marks of their former grandeur.

BELOOCHISTAN.

How is Beloochistan bounded? In what part is Kelat, the capital? In what direction is Beloochistan from Arabia? From Independent Tartary? From Turkey? From us?

Beloochistan *formerly belonged* to Persia, and with Afghanistan have been sometimes called Eastern Persia.

The *face of the country* in the northern part is mountainous; but along the seacoast it is level.

The *climate* is hot and unhealthy in the south.

The *inhabitants* on the seacoast are noted robbers.

HINDOSTAN.

How is Hindostan bounded? What is the capital? How situated? What two rivers flow into the northern part of the Bay of Bengal? What two flow into it on the Coromandel coast? What two towns are situated on this coast south of the river Kristna? What cape at the southern extremity of Hindostan? On which side of Cape Comorin is the island of Ceylon? What two towns on the west side of Ceylon? Where is the Gulf of Cambay? What town lies on the eastern side of the Gulf of Cambay? Su. What town at the northern extremity of it? What town south of Surat? Bo. Where does the river Indus flow? What town near its mouth? On what river are Delhi and Benares? Which one the more northerly? How is Seringapatam situated? Dacca? Cochin? In what part of Hindostan are the Himmaleh mountains? Ghauts? What river flows into the Gulf of Cambay? In what part is Nagpoor? Which are the more northerly islands, Laccadives or Maldives? What town between Delhi and Benares? Ag. Where is Golconda, famous for its diamond mines? What is the eastern coast of Hindostan called? What the western coast? On what river is Patna? Where is Goa? What two towns in the northern part? Ca. La.

The *face of the country* is mostly level.

The *climate* in the southern part is generally hot and unhealthy; but the *soil*, which produces two crops in a year, is very fertile.

The *diamond mines* of Golconda have been noted in all ages, and are superior to those of Brazil.

The principal *productions* are rice, cotton, sugar cane, indigo, and opium.

Rice is the principal *food* of the Hindoos.

The greater part of this extensive country is under the *government* of the British East India Company.

CEYLON is a very fertile island, and principally celebrated for the pearl fishery on its coasts.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Calcutta, the capital, is situated on a branch of the Ganges, called Hoogly, 100 miles from the sea. That part of the town occupied by Europeans has a splendid appearance, very different from that occupied by the natives.

Benares is a rich and populous city, and the seat of the Braminical learning. It may be called the Athens of the Hindoos.

Delhi was formerly the capital of Hindostan, and at one time contained 2,000,000 inhabitants. It is now nearly in ruins.

Cashmere is famous for its manufactures of rich and beautiful shawls.

Lahor is a city of great antiquity, and though it has lost much of its ancient splendour, still contains many fine buildings.

Bombay is situated on an island, and is the seat of government of the southwestern part of the British Possessions in India.

FARTHER INDIA, OR CHIN INDIA.

How is Farther India bounded? What countries are included under the general name of Farther India? Ans. Birman Empire, the kingdoms of Siam, Laos, Tonquin, Cochin China, Cambodia, and Malacca. In what part is the Birman Empire? What two kingdoms lie on the Gulf of Tonquin and China sea? In what part is Cambodia? What two divisions in the interior? Si. La. What division forms a peninsula in the southern part? What is the capital of the Birman Empire? Um. Of Siam? Of Tonquin? Of Cochin China? Of Cambodia? What gulf on the eastern side? What river empties into the Chinese sea? What one into the Gulf of Siam? What one into the Bay of

Bengal? What does the Strait of Malacca separate? What cape at the southern extremity of Malacca? How is the town of Malacca situated? Which is the more northerly, Ava or Pegu? What town is situated at one of the mouths of the Irawaddy? What island east of the Gulf of Tonquin? What two clusters of islands in the Bay of Bengal? Which cluster the more northerly? What town at the mouth of Cambodia river? What town at the northern extremity of the island of Sumatra? In what part of the island is Bencoolen?

This *extensive country* is but little known to Europeans, except along its coasts.

The *forests* are large and numerous; the teak tree is lord of them, and is superior to the European oak.

The principal *productions* are wheat, rice, cotton, sugar, and the various tropical fruits.

This country abounds in *mines* of gold, silver, copper, iron, &c.

The *elephants* of Siam are remarkable for their sagacity and size.

The *climate*, in the low lands, is extremely warm, but is generally healthy.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Ummerapoora, the capital, is situated on a lake near the Irawaddy. It has some buildings of brick, and the gildings of its religious edifices give it a very splendid appearance.

Ava and Pegu were formerly splendid cities, but are now decayed.

Ragoon is a place of considerable commerce.

CHINESE EMPIRE.

The Chinese Empire *comprises* China, Chinese Tartary, Corea, and Thibet.

Extent.—This is one of the most extensive and populous empires on the globe.

CHINA.

How is China bounded? What is the capital, and how situated? On what river is Nankia? What other river besides

Kiang Ku flows into the Blue sea? What island is situated at the mouth of the bay south of Canton? In what part of China is the great wall? Through what large island does the tropic of Cancer pass? What two seas on the east of China? What one southeast of it? In what part is the Imperial canal? One of the largest cities in the United States and one in China are nearly in the same latitude—name them, and their latitude. Ph. Pe. In what direction from us is China? From St. Petersburg? From New Holland?

The *face of the country* is diversified with mountains, hills, and valleys.

The *soil* of China is generally very productive; even the sides of the steepest mountains are cultivated.

The *climate* is healthy ut hotter in the south, and colder in the north, than in Europe, in the same latitude.

Rice is the *principal production*, and constitutes the chief food of the inhabitants.

Tea is the leaf of a shrub that grows six or seven feet high. The leaf is dried in cast iron pans on stoves, and then rolled by hand.

The *great wall* in China is 1,500 miles long, thirty feet high, and twenty feet broad on the top.

The *imperial canal* intersects China from north to south, connecting Pekin with the river Kiang-ku. It is 500 miles long, and the greatest work of the kind on the globe.

The Chinese are *remarkable* for their industry, and skill in imitation.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Pekin, the capital, is situated in a fertile plain, and considered the most populous city in the world.

Nankin, the former capital, is noted for its porcelain tower, which is 200 feet high.

Canton is the only Chinese port, at which European and American vessels are permitted to trade.

CHINESE TARTARY.

How is Chinese Tartary bounded? What great desert in Chinese Tartary? What mountains form part of the northern boundary? In what part is Little Thibet? Little Bukharia? Kalmucks? Mongolia? Mantchooria? What large river in the northeast part? What two seas east of this country? What island is separated from Tartary by the Channel of Tartary? In what part is Cashgar? How many degrees of longitude run through this country?

Face of the country.—This country is remarkable for its great elevation. It contains one of the most extensive plains, or as it is called, steppes, on the globe. It seems to be supported by the Altaian chain on the north, and the Himmaleh mountains on the southwest.

The *inhabitants* generally lead a wandering life, roaming with their flocks and herds from one part of the country to another.

THIBET.

How is Thibet bounded? What is the capital? What noted mountain on the southwest separates it from Hindostan? What four large rivers rise in Thibet? Which two run south? Which two run east? What two small kingdoms south of Lassa? Which one is subject to the Grand Lama? Bo. What kingdom west of Bootan? Ne. What direction from us is Thibet? From England? From Peru? From Oregon Territory? How would a person sail from Bagdad to Lassa? From Lassa to Pekin?

Face of the country.—This is the most mountainous country in Asia.

The *climate*, from the great elevation of the country, is cold, and the *soil* generally steril.

Religion.—On the top of a mountain a few miles east of Lassa, resides the Grand Lama, or as he is called by his worshippers, "God upon Earth."

The *Himmaleh mountains* are the highest on the globe. Their summit is covered with perpetual snow.

CHIEF TOWN.—Lassa, the capital, is principally noted for being the great resort of Pilgrims, who come here to worship the Grand Lama.

COREA.

Between what two seas does Corea lie? What strait separates it from the Japan islands? What is the capital? Ki.

Corea is but little known. The southern part is said to be fertile and populous; the northern, mountainous and thinly peopled.

JAPAN.

Which is the largest of the Japan islands? What is the capital? Je. What other town on the island of Niphon? What strait separates Niphon from Jesso? What island between Niphon and Kiusiu? What chain of islands between Jesso and Kamtschatka? What town on the island of Kiusiu? In what direction are the Japan islands from us? From Denmark? From Mexico? How would a ship sail from New York to the Japan islands?

The empire of Japan *consists* of three principal islands: Niphon, Jesso, and Kiusiu, besides several smaller ones.

Japan is a populous kingdom. The Japanese will *trade* with no nation except the Chinese and Dutch.

The *soil* is highly cultivated, and the *climate* healthy.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Jeddo, the capital, is one of the most populous and magnificent cities in Asia.

Meaco, the ecclesiastical capital, has more internal commerce than any other city in Japan.

Nangasacki is the only port to which strangers are permitted to trade.

OCEANICA,

OR

ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

Oceanica is the name given by Malte Brun to all the islands in the Pacific ocean, and are divided into three grand divisions, viz.: Eastern Archipelago, Australia, and Polynesia.

EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

(*Map of the World.*)

What two islands are separated by the strait of Sunda? What does the strait of Malacca separate? Is Floris or Timor the more easterly island? What cluster of islands east of Celebes? Which is the largest of the Spice islands? Gi. Which is the largest of the Philippine islands? Does Palawan or Mindonao border on the Chinese sea? What four islands are crossed by the equator? What direction is the eastern Archipelago from China?

The Eastern Archipelago is *divided* into five divisions, viz. Borneo, the Sunda islands, the Manillas, the Moluccas, or Spice islands, and Celebes.

The *soil* of these islands is remarkably fertile, and the *climate* is generally delightful.

Borneo, next to New Holland, is the largest island in the world. Here is found the orang outang.

The *inhabitants* in *Borneo* frequently *build* their *houses* on rafts, and float them from place to place as suits their convenience.

Java contains the celebrated city of Batavia, noted for its unhealthy climate, and formerly the capital of the Dutch East India possessions.

AUSTRALIA.

What strait separates New Holland from New Guinea? What cape east of the Gulf of Carpentaria? In what part of New Holland is New South Wales? What two English settlements north of Botany Bay? In what part of New Holland is Cape Howe? Cape Chatham? What strait separates New

Holland from Van Diemen's Land? What town situated on Van Diemenis Land? East of what island is the Archipelago of Louisiade? What two islands northwest of Solomon's island? What direction from Solomon's island are Queen Charlotte's islands? Which are the more westerly, New Hebrides or Feejee isles? What island lies between New Caledonia and New Zealand? What strait separates the two islands of New Zealand? What two islands southeast of New Zealand?

New Holland is the largest island on the globe, and by some geographers is considered a continent.

The *face of the country* in New Holland is uneven.

The *soil*, so far as the country has been explored, is fertile, and the *climate* healthy.

The *native inhabitants* are said to approach nearer to the brute condition than any other savage race yet discovered.

New Zealand has an uneven surface, but temperate climate. The natives are tall, well made, and intelligent. They are remarkably fond of war, and are said to be cannibals.

POLYNESIA.

Which group of islands is nearer the equator, the Ladrone, or Caroline islands? What cluster of islands east of Mindanao island? Do the Sandwich islands lie in north or south latitude? On which side of the equator are the Marquesas islands? What cluster of islands south of Navigator's? What is the name of the most noted of these islands? In what direction is Otaheite from the Society islands? On which side of the equator are Mulgrave islands? Where is Byron's island? Pitcairn's? Christmas?

Polynesia comprises the following clusters of islands: Pelew, Ladrone, Caroline, Sandwich, Marquesas, Society, Friendly, Feejee, and Navigator's.

These islands are *inhabited* by a tall, well formed, and, in general, amiable people, of a dark, tawny complexion.

The *climate* is temperate and healthy, and the

soil good, producing the bread fruit, bananas, cocoa nuts, oranges, &c.

The *inhabitants* of these islands were Pagans, but Christian missionaries have settled on several of them. Many of the natives have been taught to read and write, and numbers have been converted to Christianity.

REVIEW OF THE MAPS OF ASIA AND THE WORLD.

1. In what kingdom, what part of it, and if on a river, what one, are the following towns?—Bassora, Mecca, Teheran, Teflis, Tobolsk, Bukharia, Cabul, Herat, Calcutta, Ummerapoora, Pekin, Jeddo, Manilla, Bagdad, Madras, Irkoutsk, Smyrna, Surat, Ava, Shiraz, Sydney, Goa, Mosul, Cambodia, Dacca, St. Peter's, St. Paul, Aden, Agra, Borneo.

2. In what country are the following rivers, what course do they run, and where do they empty?—Euphrates, Ganges, Lena, Meinam, Sihon, Indus, Ural, Amour, Kristna, Tigris, Obi, Irawaddy, Burampooter, Jihon, Hoang-Ho, Nerbuddah, Cambodia, Yenisei, Godavery, Kiang-Ku.

3. Where are the following straits?—Ormus, Behring's, Bass, Malacca, Channel of Tartary, Cook's, Macassar, Corea, Torres, Songar, Sunda.

4. Describe the situation of the following islands:—Cyprus, Borneo, New Zealand, Gilolo, Ceylon, Sandwich, Amsterdam, Laccadives, New Ireland, Navigator's, Byron, Java, Jesso, Otaheite, Ladrone, Nicobar, Caroline, Fox, Bounty, Macao, Luzon, Maldives, New Guinea, Clark's, Woahoo, Sunda, Pelew, Byron's, Chatham, New Hebrides, Formosa, Rhodes, Flores, Norfolk, Sikokf, Christmas.

5. Where are the following lakes?—Baikal, Van, Saizan, Durra, Loknor, Palcati.

6. In what kingdom or country are the following towns, in what part of it, and if on a river or other body of water, what one?—Balk, Tauris, Diabekir, Tomsk, Rangoon, Ispahan, Aden, Tokat, Pegu, Delhi, Candy, Jerusalem, Siam, Golconda, Tyre, Acheen, Hue, Bursa, Meaco, Candahar, Aleppo, Pondicherry, Malacca, Gombroom, Damascus, Cochin, Bombay, Chinyang, Angora, Lassa.

7. Where are the following capes?—Lopatka, Comorin, North, Howe, Romania, Taymour, South, York, Chatham.

8. Where are the following mountains?—If they form a chain, tell what course it runs:—Himmaleh, Ural, Ghauts, Sinai, and Horeb, Caucasian, Belur Tag, Altaian, Stanovoy.

9. Describe the situation of the following islands:—Andaman, Sumatra, Feejee, St. Paul's, Timor, Hainan, Saghalien, Solomon, Mulgrave, Celebes, Pitcairn, Mindanao, Van Diemen's Land, Niphon, Easter, New Caledonia, Tongataboo, Philippine, Kiusiu, Marquesas, New Holland, Society, Nova Zembla, Kurile, New Britain, Patawan, Friendly, Molucca.

10. Where are the following seas?—Black, Levant, Blue, Aral, Arabian, Yellow, Archipelago, Chinese, Kara, Caspian, Dead, Corea, Red, Kamtschatka, Azof, Anadir, Okotsk.

11. Where are the following places?—Malabar Coast, Stony Arabia, Imperial Canal, Isthmus of Suez, Arabian Desert, Coromandel Coast, Desert of Cobi, Happy Arabia, Salt Desert.

12. In what country are the following towns, in what part of it, and if on a river, what one?—Nankin, Irkoutsk, Calicut, Mocha, Canton, Kesho, Khieva, Smyrna, Bombay, Cashgar, Lahore, Medina, Acre, Patna, Nangasaki, Samarkand, Bencoolen, Babylon, Tatta, Lassa, Columbo, Scandaroon, Kingkitao, Cashmere, Benares, Seringapatam.

QUESTIONS REFERRING TO THE FACTS STATED IN THE DESCRIPTION OF ASIA.

Name the countries in Asia.
By what name was the northern part of Asia first known?
What is the face of the country in Hindostan?
What is the climate of the Polynesia islands, and what does the soil produce?
Of what does the empire of Japan consist?
What is the soil of China?
What is the face of the country in Asiatic Russia?
What is said of the forests in Farther India?
What was the Persian empire once?
In what country are most of the places mentioned in the Holy Scriptures?
What is the climate of Thibet?
Give a description of New Zealand, and its inhabitants.

What is Corea?
What is the climate of China?
What is the religion in Persia?
By whom is Asiatic Russia inhabited?
What is the climate of Hindostan?
What is the soil of Independent Tartary?
To what country did Beloochistan formerly belong, and what is it now sometimes called?
What is said of the elephants of Farther India?
By whom is Caucasus inhabited?
What are the prevailing religions of Asia?
What is Oceanica, and how divided?
What is the face of the country in Chinese Tartary?
Give a description of the great wall in China.
What are the face of the country and soil of New Holland?
What is said of Japan?
Where were our first parents created, and what great empires once flourished there?
What is the face of the country in Persia?
Give the character of the Tartars.
What does that part of Oceanica called Polynesia comprise?
How do the inhabitants of Borneo build their houses?
What is the face of the country of Thibet?
What is said of the extent of the Chinese empire?
What is the character of the Asiatics?
What is the climate of Arabia?
What is said of the Georgian women?
What is the face of the country of Afghanistan?
Under what government is Hindostan?
What is the climate of Farther India?
Give a description of Ceylon.
What is said of the inhabitants of the Polynesia islands and of the missionaries settled there?
What is the face of the country in China?
Give a description of the Himmaleh mountains.
What does Java contain, and what of it?
What is the religion of Thibet?
Give a description of the imperial canal.
What is the climate of Asia?
What is the character of the Persians?
What does the kingdom of Afghanistan embrace?
What is said of rice in China?
How is Asiatic Russia divided?
What is the climate of Persia?
What does the government of Asiatic Turkey comprise?
Give a description of New Holland.
What is said of the inhabitants of Chinese Tartary?
What is the climate of Turkey in Asia?
What is the character of the Arabians?

What do we know of Farther India?
What is the climate of Caucasus?
What is the soil of Asia?
How is Arabia divided?
In what does Asiatic Russia abound?
Give a description of Borneo.
What are the soil and climate of Japan?
For what are the Chinese remarkable?
How is the eastern Archipelago divided?
What mines abound in Farther India?
What is said of the inhabitants of Beloochistan?
What is Asiatic Russia, and who are banished here?
What does the empire of China comprise?
What are the soil and climate of the Archipelago Islands?
What is said of the native inhabitants in New Holland?
What is the face of the country in Independent Tartary?

AFRICA.

Africa *once contained* several states and kingdoms eminent for their advancement in the arts, and for their valuable and extensive commerce.

The most *striking feature* of Africa, consists in its immense deserts, which comprise nearly one half of the continent. Of these, Sahara is the principal.

The *climate* is noted for its excessive heat, the *inhabitants* for their black complexion, and the wild *animals* for their great ferocity.

Africa may be *divided* in the following manner, viz.: States of Barbary, Egypt, Nubia, Abyssinia, the Eastern Coast, South Africa, and West Africa.

THE STATES OF BARBARY.

Name the four Barbary States, as they come in course, beginning at the west. What is the capital of each country called? What part is called Biledulgerid? In which state is Cape Bon? What gulf in the eastern part of Tripoli? Which is the nearer Gibraltar, Tangiers or Sallee? What two towns north of Cape Nun? What chain of mountains runs through Barbary? In which of the states is Oran? Constantine? What country between Tripoli and Egypt? What is its capital? Where is the Lybian Desert?

The *face of the country* north of the Atlas mountains is generally well watered, and level.

The *soil* is fertile where irrigated, but it is generally ill cultivated.

The *climate* is pleasant and healthy, although it is sometimes ravaged by the plague, brought from Constantinople.

Between the Atlas Mountains and the desert is *Biledulgerid*, or as it is sometimes called, "Land of Dates," from the great quantity of dates grown here.

The *inhabitants* are chiefly Mahometans, and are noted for their piracies and hostility to Christians.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Morocco is an extensive city, surrounded by a strong wall.

Algiers stands on the face of a hill, the houses rising one above another from the shore in a very imposing and picturesque manner. It was taken by the French in 1830, who still retain possession of it.

Tunis lies about 10 miles from the site of the ancient city of Carthage.

EGYPT.

How is Egypt bounded? What is the capital, and how situated? Name the three towns at the mouth of the Nile as they come in course, beginning at the west. Between what two seas is the Isthmus of Suez? In what part of Egypt are the Cataracts of the Nile? In what part are the pyramids? On which side of the Nile are Thebes and Syene? What parallel of latitude runs through the north part of Egypt? What degree of longitude runs through it?

Egypt is a narrow valley on each side of the Nile, bounded by parallel ranges of mountains.

The *climate* in summer is hot, and the soil is famed for its fertility, particularly the Delta.

The principal *river* is the Nile, which annually overflows its banks, and is the general reservoir of the country. Rain is hardly known in Egypt.

Egypt was *once* the seat, if not the parent of science. Its pyramids are amongst the most won-

derful monuments of human art. The largest covers ten acres of land.

CHIEF TOWNS.—Grand Cairo, the capital, is situated on the Nile, just above its division into branches which form the Delta It is the centre of the eastern commerce of Africa.

Alexandria was built by Alexander the Great, and, next to Rome, was formerly considered the first city in the world.

NUBIA.

How is Nubia bounded? Into what two great divisions is it divided? Do., Se. What is the capital of Dongola? What is the capital of Sennaar? What town in Nubia is situated on the Red Sea? Su. What large river runs through this country?

The *soil*, except on the rivers, is mostly a sandy desert.

The *winds* frequently move the sand like the waves of the sea, and are often so rapid that it is impossible to escape them.

ABYSSINIA.

How is Abyssinia bounded? What is the capital? On what lake is it situated? What town lies in the north-east corner? What mountain south of Abyssinia? What strait leads to the Red Sea? How wide is it? In what part is Axum, the ancient capital? In what direction is Abyssinia from Morocco? From Egypt? From us?

The *face of the country* is mountainous, and the *climate* tempered by the invigorating freshness of the mountain air.

The *Abyssinians* are of a dark olive complexion, without any of the peculiarities of the negro race.

THE EASTERN COAST.

What two countries border on the straits of Babelmandel? Ad., Be. What country next south of Berbera? What is the capital of Magadoxa? Of what country is Melinda the capital? What country west of the Channel of Mozambique? Which is the most northerly, Sabia or Sofala? What river separates Mocaranga from Mozambique? What bay south of Inhambane?

That part of Africa called the Eastern Coast is inhabited by numerous separate tribes, most of whom nominally acknowledge the Portuguese as masters. Comparatively little is known respecting them.

Adel is an independent kingdom, fertile in grain, and exports gold dust, frankincense, ivory, and slaves.

Zanguebar comprehends several kingdoms. The country is said to be marshy and unhealthy, but abundant in elephants.

Sofala, from the great number of gold mines found in the country, has been considered by some writers as the Ophir mentioned in scriptures, to which King Solomon annually sent ships after gold.

SOUTH AFRICA.

What part of the country is called Caffraria? What is the southern part of South Africa called? What mountains between the country of the Hottentots and Cape Colony? What river runs through the country of the Hottentots? Where does it empty? What is the largest town in the country of the Hottentots? La. On which side of Cape Colony is the Cape of Good Hope? What is the capital of Cape Colony? Ca. T. In what zone is South Africa? Which is the more northerly, Table or St. Helena's Bay? In what part of South Africa do the tribe of Hottentots called Boschmen inhabit? Where is Point Natal?

South Africa *comprehends* the Cape Colony, the country of the Hottentots, and Caffraria.

The *climate*, though subject to frequent rains, is temperate and salubrious.

The *native inhabitants* are called Hottentots. Their complexion is an umber yellow, and their manner of living is described as being little better than that of the brute creation.

The colony of the Cape was originally *settled* by the Dutch, but is now in possession of the English.

WEST AFRICA.

What is that part of West Africa called that joins South Africa? Is there any fresh water on this coast? What cape and bay in the south-west part of Benguela? Name the four countries next south of the equator, as they come in course, beginning with the most northerly one. What is the capital of Congo? What gulf south of Guinea? Guinea is divided into four coasts: name them. Which is nearer the equator, Sierra Leone or Liberia? What is the principal town in Sierra Leone? Fr. What of Liberia? Mo. What country on the Atlantic, south of Sahara? What noted cape in Senegambia? What river in the north part of Senegambia?

West Africa *includes* all the country between South Africa and Sahara, or the Great Desert.

It is *noted* for being the principal place where the slave trade is carried on.

The *negroes* who inhabit the different countries along the western coast of Africa, are an ignorant and barbarous people, and go about almost in a state of nudity.

Sierra Leone is an English settlement, formed for the civilization of the interior of Africa.

Liberia is an American settlement, formed for emancipated slaves from the United States.

INTERIOR AFRICA.

What great desert lies between Barbary and Soudan or Nigritia? In what part of Sahara is Fezzan? What country lies east of Nigritia? What is the capital of Darfur? Co. What large river rises in Nigritia and flows into the Gulf of Benin? Ni. or Qu. Where is Lake Tchad? On what river are Sego and Timbuctoo? What mountains between Guinea and Soudan? What is the interior of Africa called, south of the Mountains of the Moon?

Soudan, or *Nigritia*, is a name given to an extensive region south of the Great Desert, and includes several countries or kingdoms, which are said to have a fertile soil, and are considerably populous.

Some of the most *noted* of these kingdoms are Bambara, Timbuctoo, Houssa, and Bornou.

The *commerce* in the interior of Africa consists of slaves, gold dust, ivory, and ostrich feathers, which is carried on by caravans.

AFRICAN ISLANDS.

Where is Madagascar? What channel separates it from the continent? What two capes at the northern and southern extremity of Madagascar? What two islands east of Madagascar? Where are the Comora Islands? Which is the more northerly island, St. Helena or Ascension? In what ocean are they? What two islands in the Gulf of Guinea, south of the equator? What three islands in the Gulf of Guinea, north of the equator? Fi., Pr., Th. What cluster of islands west of Senegambia? Name some of the Cape Verd Islands. What cluster of islands west of Sahara? Name some of the Canary Islands. What islands west of Morocco? What cluster of islands west of the Straits of Gibraltar? Name some of the Azores. Where is the Island of Socotra?

Madagascar is one of the most extensive and important islands on the globe.

The *climate* is healthy, and soil of an excellent quality.

The *inhabitants* are a mixed race of Arabs and Negroes.

St. Helena is famous for having been the residence of Napoleon Bonaparte whilst a prisoner.

The *Cape Verd Islands* belong to Portugal. The climate of these islands is hot and unhealthy. They are principally noted for their trade in salt.

The *Canary Islands* are noted for the beautiful Canary birds, and for the delicate flavour of their wines. Among these islands is the famous Peak of Teneriffe, which may be seen at a great distance.

REVIEW OF THE MAP OF AFRICA.

In what part of Africa are the following countries or kingdoms?—Liberia, Adel, Tripoli, Cape Colony, Congo, Nubia, Morocco, Soudan or Nigritia, Zanguebar, Dongola, Cimbebas,

Sierra Leone, Berbera, Dahomy, Egypt, Sabia, country of the Hottentots, Benguela, Bambara, Benin.

What is the capital of the following countries?—Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Barca, Egypt, Dongola, Sennaar, Abyssynia, Magadoxa, Zanguebar, &c., Cape Colony, Benguela, Angola, Congo, Loango, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Bambara, &c., Darfur.

Describe the situation of the following capes:—Bon, Verd, Ambro, Negro, Nun, Corientes, Blanco, St. Mary, Three Points, Guardafui, Good Hope, Bajador, Palmas.

Describe the situation of the following islands:—Socotra, Canaries, Annabon, Bourbon, Teneriffe, Comoro, Palma, Cape Verd, Madagascar, Fayal, Bonavista, St. Helena, Ferro, Zanzibar, St. Michael, Princes, Porto Santo, Mauritius, Azores, St. Anthony, St. Thomas, Ascension, St. Nicholas, Madeira, Mayo, Fernando Po, St. Jago.

In what part of Africa are the following countries or kingdoms?—Algiers, Sennaar, Biafra, Caffraria, Tunis, Houssa, Jaloffs, Darfoor, Loango, Barca, Fezzan, Foulahs, Abyssinia, Senegambia, Ajan, Sofala, Ashantee, Mozambique, Bornou, Mocarangua.

In what country, and in what part of it, are the following towns?—Cairo, Oran, Sofala, Tangier, Suez, Cobbe, Rosetta, Fez, Magadoxa, St. Salvador, Sallee, Freetown, Derne, Quiloa, Gondar, Santa Cruz, Sennaar, Monrovia, Sego, Tunis, Mozambique, Dongola, Timbuctoo, Loango, Constantine, Melinda, Thebes, Mogadore, Massua, Tripoli, Damietta, Zeila, Algiers, Alexandria, Syene.

In what part of Africa are the following rivers—what course do they run—and where do they empty?—Nile, Senegal, Orange, Zimbezi, Congo or Zaire, Niger or Quorra, Mesurado, Gambia.

In what part of Africa are the following bays, gulfs, or lakes?—Guinea, Table, Cabes, Tchad, Delagoa, Benin, Dembea, Fish, Sidra, Biafra, Maravi.

QUESTIONS ON THE FACTS STATED IN THE DESCRIPTION OF AFRICA.

What did Africa once contain?
What is the face of the country of Abyssinia?
What does South Africa comprehend?
What is Liberia?

For what is St. Helena famous?
Give a description of Adel.
What is the climate of Egypt?
How may Africa be divided?
What is found in Sofala, and what have some supposed from that circumstance?
For what is West Africa noted?
What is the climate and soil of Madagascar?
What is the face of the country of the Barbary States?
What is said of the River Nile?
Which are some of the most noted kingdoms in Soudan?
What is said of the native inhabitants of South Africa?
What is Sierra Leone?
What is the most striking feature of Africa?
Give a description of the Cape Verd Islands.
By whom was the Cape Colony settled, and in whose possession is it now?
What was Egypt once?
What is the soil of the Barbary States?
Who are the inhabitants of Madagascar?
What does the west of Africa include?
What is the climate of Africa?
What is said of the inhabitants of the Barbary States?
What is Egypt?
What does Zanguebar comprehend?
What is the appearance of the Abyssinians?
What is said of Soudan or Nigritia?
What is the climate of South Africa?
What is said of the commerce of the interior of Africa?
Give a description of Madagascar.
For what are the Canary Islands noted, and what is found amongst them?
By whom is the eastern coast of Africa inhabited?
Where is Biledulgerid, and by what other name is it known, and why?

GENERAL REVIEW.

[NOTE.—The scholar may possibly think the author has introduced a great many names and questions in the following review, but whatever is worth committing to memory should be retained.]

In which quarter of the globe are the following kingdoms or states, and in what part?—Prussia, New Hampshire, Thibet, Ohio, Caffraria, Mexico, Chili, Tonquin, Colombia, Austria, Egypt, Bavaria, Nova Scotia, Holland, New York, Arabia, Morocco, Siam, Oregon, Loango, Switzerland, Corea, Peru, Labrador, Portugal, Maryland, Congo, China, England, North Carolina, Sofala, Afghanistan, Cambodia, Illinois, Italy, Nubia, Brazil, United States.

Of what kingdoms or states are the following cities or towns the capitals—in what part of them—and if on a river, what one?—London, Richmond, Pekin, Lima, Boston, Cairo, Quebec, Rome, Albany, Dresden, Lassa, Concord, Brussels, Tunis, Dover, Tobolsk, Washington, Santiago, Derne, Columbia, Mecca, Tripoli, Stockholm, Harrisburg, Buenos Ayres, Turin, Cape Town, Copenhagen, Columbus, Cabul, Milledgeville, Constantinople, Rio Janeiro, Augusta, Ummerapoora, Mexico, Morocco, Little Rock, Gondar, New Orleans, Bukharia.

In what kingdom or state are the following rivers—what course do they run—and where do they empty?—Coppermine? Roanoke, Vistula, Euphrates, Alleghany, Seine, Rio Bravo or del Norte, Amazon, Connecticut, Ganges, Potomac, Oronoco, Po, Santee, Lena, Genesee, Nelson, Tagus, St. Croix, (2) La Plata, Green, Meinam, Nile, Hudson, Drave, Slave, Kentucky, Minho, Osage, Madeira, Sihon, Amite, Tornea, St. Joseph, Vermejo, Housatonic, Gila, Indus, Stanton, Bog, Raisin, Negro, (2) Ural, St. John's, (2) Escambia, Senegal, Yellowstone, Savannah, Ohio, Amour, Rio Grande, Canadian, Alabama, Orange, Holston, Scheldt, Red, Appomattox, Clark, Saco, Colorado, Yazoo, Kristna, York, Ruperts, Tombigbee, Kansas, Inn, Oconee, St. Peter's, Wabash, Licking, Magdalena, St. Mary's, (2.)

Where are the following mountains, and if they form a chain, what course do they run?—Alleghany, Dofrafield, Andes, Horn, Himmaleh, Castilian, White, Geral, Rocky, Appenines, Ozark, Ural, Alps, Cumberland, Cotopaxi.

In what state or kingdom are the following towns—what part of it—and if on a river, what one?—Tornea, Porto Bello, Bassora, Morocco, Cologne, New York, Ulm, Santiago, Philadelphia, Mecca, Algiers, Buenos Ayres, Dresden, Teheran, Tula, Baltimore, Teflis, Tunis, Rio Janeiro, Charleston, Liege, Salem. Gratz, Bukharia, Tripoli, Lima, Thorn, Portland, Liverpool, Cabul, Nantes, Caraccas, Quebec, Pittsburg, Riga, Herat, Cairo, Mentz, Santa-Fe, Paramaribo, Brooklyn, Rouen, Calcutta, Dongola, Montreal, Potosi, Troy, (2) Ummerapoora, Sennaar, Saragossa, Mexico, Truxillo, (2) Newark, Tilsit, Pekin, Gondar, Paris, Godhaven, Pernambuco, Louisville, Cherson, Jeddo, Magadoxa, Rome, Vera Paz, Norfolk, Frankfort, Manilla, Melinda, Wilna, Havana, Panama, Rochester, Elbing, Bagdad, Cape Town, Trent, Monterry, Quito.

Describe the situation of the following lakes:—Great Bear, Titicaca, Pontchartrain, Ladoga, Baikal, Tchad, Schoodic, Michigan, Palos, George, Van, Dembea, Nicaragua, Superior, Geneva, Saizan, Deer, Cayuga, Wenner, Ontario, Umbagog, Peipus, Durra, Maravi, Timpanogos.

Describe the situation of the following capes:—Farewell, Vela, Sable, (2) Naze, Lopatka, Bon, Race, St. Antonio, Charles, Land's End, Comorin, Verd, Flattery, Orange, Cod, North, (2) Ambro, Icy, St. Lucia, Roman, Howe, Negro, St. Lewis, St. Vincent, Romania, Nun, St. Blas, Francisco, Matapan, Taymour, Corientes, (2.)

Describe the situation of the following islands:—Newfoundland, Quibo, Mount Desert, Shetland, Cyprus, Socotra, Cuba, Falkland, Nantucket, Cerigo, Andaman, Canaries, Vancouvers, Sumatra, Tobago, St. Catharine's, (2) Alderney, Fejee, Annabon, Borneo, Jamaica, St. Ambrose, New Zealand, Bourbon, Barbadoes, Chiloe, Block, Lipari, Gilolo, Teneriffe, North Georgian, Iceland, Ceylon, Sandwich, Amsterdam, Laccadives, New Ireland, Port Royal, Virgin, Tortuga, Ivica, Aland, Sicily, Man, Candia, Texel, St. Paul's.

In what state or kingdom are the following rivers—what course do they run—and where do they empty?—Cuyahoga, Yadkin, Shannon, Deer, Paraguay, Oka, Tiber, Lehigh, Sorel, Save, Altamaha, Tigris, Pearl, Arkansas, James, Garonne, Irawaddy, Ems, Mohawk, Sabine, Bug, Burampooter, Platte, Cape Fear, Churchill, Ebro, Shenandoah, Salt, Zimbezi, Canadian, Dneister, Hockhocking, Rock, Duero, St. Lawrence, Sandusky, Penobscot, Willows, Guadiana, Clinch, Niagara, Mackenzie, Obi, Pruth, G. and L. Pedee, Maumee, Severn.

In what state or kingdom are the following towns—in what part—and if on a river, what one?—Charlestown, Georgetown, Strasburg, Tortosa, Utica, Smolensk, Madras, Benguela, Campeachy, Coquimbo, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Bender, Alexandria, (3) Warsaw, Cassel, Tobolsk, Loando, Kiev, Newport, Patterson, Halifax, Assumption, Lancaster, Lyons, Seville, Smyrna, St. Salvador, (2) Tokay, Savannah, Middletown, La Paz, Vera Cruz, Cracow, Surat, Loango, Augusta, (2) Orleans, Astracan, Buda, Newburyport, Carthagena, St. Jago, Ava, Buffalo, Manheim, Cordova, L'Orient, Monrovia, Lexington, Braga, St. Louis, Dover, (3) Reading, Valencia, St. Diego, Valdivia, Nashville, Shiraz, Hudson, Wheeling, Geneva, (2) Freetown, Caen, Norwich, Paita, Ulea, Poughkeepsie, Amsterdam, Placentia, Azof, Hallowell, Belfast, (2) Santa Fe de Bogota, Good Hope, Dayton, Coimbra, Sydney, Sego, Navarino, Memel.

Describe the situation of the following straits and channels:—Gibraltar, Davis, Le Maire, Dover, Ormus, Channel of Mozambique, Dardanelles, Magellan, Bellisle, Bherings, Cattegat, Cumberland, Bass, Malacca, St. George's Channel, Messina.

Where are the following seas?—White, Black, Caribbean, Levant, Baltic, Blue, Aral, Azof, North, Caspian, Mediterranean, Arabian, Irish, Yellow, Archipelago, Chinese, Kara, Dead, Ionian, Corea, Red, Marmora, Kamtschatka, Anadir, Okotsk,

In which quarter of the globe are the following states or kingdoms, and in what part?—Russian Possessions, Dongola, Belgium, Georgia, (2) Amazonia, Persia, Austria, Magadoxa, Tunis, Pennsylvania, Central America, Japan, Ajan, Cochin China, Michigan, Hudsonia, Afghanistan, Angola, Saxony, Delaware, Barca, Bornou, Denmark, Chili, British America, Adel, Bootan, Bolivia, Liberia, Spain, Vermont, Zanguebar, Dahomy, Russia, Mississippi, Cimbebas, Kalmucks, Baden, Upper Canada, Scotland, Darfur, Lapland, Missouri, Houssa, Farther India, Massachusetts, Abyssinia, Sweden, Benin, New Brunswick, Patágonia.

In what state or kingdom are the following rivers—what course do they run—and where do they empty?—Loire, Wolga, Edisto, Jihon, Mississippi, Grand, Coosa, Glomma, Thames, (2) White, (2) Kama, Oder, Hoang Ho, Monongahela, Don, Guadalquiver, Pascagoula, Salado, Columbia, Pamlico or Tar, Missouri, Neimen, Great Kanhaway, Peace, Nerbuddah, Juniatta, Kennebeck, Dal, Oakmulgee, Yellowstone, Congo or Zaire, Cahawba, Albany, Sawanee, Black, (2) Tocantins, Des Moines, Perdido, Wateree.

Where are the following mountains—and if they form a chain, what course do they run?—Catskill, Montserrat, Green, Ghauts, Sierra Morena, Blue Ridge, Balkan, Geral, Fairweather, Olonetz, Pyrenees, Elias, Sinai and Horeb, Caucasian, Cordilleras, Cantabrian, Tumucuraque, Cotopaxi, Moon, Carpathian, Kong, Belur Tag, Atlas, Altain, Chillan, Stanovoy, Chimborazo.

In what state or kingdom are the following towns, in what part of it, and if on a river, or other body of water, what one?—New Madrid, Marietta, Sophia, Elsinore, Puebla, Watertown, Goa, Lubec, Stutgard, Leon, (2) Easton, Cayenne, Wilmington, (2) Sheffield, Malaga, Mossul, Geneseo, Cobbe, Corientes, Villmont, Port au Prince, Modena, Dijon, Arispe, Cambodia, Vevay, (2) York, (4) St. Martha, Windsor, Oporto, Yeneseisk, Bath, Palermo, Schenectady, Cleveland, Waterloo, Dacea, Oran, Blakeley, Padua, Peoria, Conception, America, Moscow, Troy, Colberg, Serajo, St. Peter's and St. Paul's, Sofala, Abo, Brunswick, Nain, Cuzco, Catskill, Salamanca, Aden, Tangier, Co-

hami'a, Nice, Porto Bello, Cordova, Donaldsonville, Agra, Suez, Quincy, Calais, Bonavista, Coro, Cadron, Lagos, Borneo.

Describe the situation of the following islands:—Martha's Vineyard, Dago, Navigator's, Comoro, Hayti, Hermit, Smith's, Ferro, Byron, Palma, Sable, St. Felix, Long Island, Oesel, Java, Cape Verd, Georgia, Anguilla, Tybee, Corfu, Jesso, Majorca, Talbot, Porto Rico, Joannes, Grand, Funen, Otaheite, Madagascar, Great Britain, Amelia, Disco, Curacoa, Isle Royal, Elba, Ladrones, Loffoden, Fayal, Nicobar, Bellisle, Caroline, Barbuda, Mocha, Cumberland, Fox, Bounty.

Describe the situation of the following bays and gulfs, and tell whether they are a bay or gulf:—Bothnia, Chesapeake, Bengal, Biscay, Lepanto, Panama, Guinea, James', Baffins', Genoa, Green, Casco, Guayaquil, Galveston, Campeachy, Appalachee, All Saints, Darien, Penobscot, Traverse, Whale, Venezuela, Delaware, St. Bernard, Massachusetts.

Tell how the following capes are situated:—Ann, St. Lucas, Montauk Pt., Palos, La Hogue, Blanco,(2) Bathurst, Fear, Frio, St. Mary's, St. Roque, Prince of Wales, Catoche, Three Points, York, Trafalgar, Lookout, Passaro, Guardafui, Finisterre, May, Chidleigh, Pillar, Desvolos, Good Hope, Spartivento, St. Maria, Roxo, Gracias a Dios, Malabar, Ortegal, Mendocino, Skaw, Sandy Hook, Chatham, Henry, Hatteras, Henlopen.

In what state or kingdom are the following rivers, what course do they run, and where do they empty?—Sandy Creek, Schuylkill, Severn, Saranack, Rhone. Godavery, Androscoggin, Tallapoosa, Danube, St. Francis,(2) St. Mary's,(2) Rum, Niger or Quorra, Sciota, Maroni, Colorado, Kaskaskia, Lewis, Susquehannah, Patuxet, Dwina, Ogeechee, Wachitta, Satilla, Platte, Black Warrior, Elbe, Elk, Appalachicola, G. and L. Miami, Tippecanoe, East Main, Ohio, Saschaschawan, Flint, Tennessee,

In what state or kingdom are the following towns, in what part of it, and if on a river or other body of water, what one?—Cahokia, Aberdeen, Cork, Memphis, Carpenter's Pt., Balk, Ostend, Durango, Valparaiso, Springfield,(2) Salta, Carthagena,(2) Basle, St. Regis, London,(2) Newbern, Grenoble, Oxford, Tauris, Maysville, Diarbekir, Mt. Vernon, Port Mahon, Newburg, Leith, Monticello, Catania, Tomsk, Bologna, Drontheim, Varna, Rosetta, Kingston,(2) Valladolid, San Paulo, Shawnee T., Hague, Gallipolis, Bangor, Rangoon, Fez, Merida, Mobile, Valencia, Olmutz, Ispahan, St. Genevieve, Kiel, Lublin,

Matanzas, Copiapo, Urbana, Augsburg, Bergen, Harmony, Sallee, Tokat, Tucuman, Gothaab, Hager's T., Adrianople, Upsal, Trieste, Astoria, Salisbury, Pegu, Delhi, Freetown, Montgomery, Antwerp, Athens, Louisburg, Yorktown.

In which quarter of the globe are the following states or countries, and in what part?—Guiana, France, Sierra Leone, Louisiana, Bavaria, Lower Canada, Beloochistan, Fezzan, Connecticut, Greenland, Ethiopia, Ireland, Virginia, Bambara, Malacca, Sardinia, Alabama, Mongolia, Senegambia, Norway, Maine, Cape Colony, Turkey,(2) Guinea, Birman Empire, South Carolina, Ashantee, Indiana, Mocaranga, Kentucky, South Africa, Caucasus, Sabia, Tennessee, Wirtemberg, Hindostan, United Provinces, Siberia, New Jersey, Little Thibet, Algiers, Benguela, Independent Tartary, Rhode Island, Mozambique, Arkansas, Soudan or Nigritia, Chinese Empire, Berbera, Missouri Ter., Sennaar, Wisconsin Ter., Tripoli, Nepaul.

Describe the situation of the following lakes:—Red, Constance, Loknor, Slave, Onega, Champlain, Wetter, Salado, St. Clair, Palcati, Winnipeg, Oneida, Erie, Enara, Wollaston, Chapala, Ilmen, St. John's, Huron, Aschkunipi.

Where are the following islands?—Trinidad,(2) Aurora, Paxo, Macao, Bonavista, St. John's, Juan Fernandez, Bornholm, Luzon, Maldives, St. Helena, Guadaloupe, Margarita, Corsica, New Guinea, Clark's, Türk's, Campana, Jersey, Woahoo, Sunday, Zanzibar, Pelew, Santa-Rosa, St. Catharine's, Chatham, Oland, or Oeland, New Hebrides, St. Michael, Formosa, Rhodes, Melville, Anglesea, Flores, Norfolk, Prince's, Sikoke, Christmas.

In what state or kingdom, &c. are the following towns?—St. Barbara, Maranham, Wilksbarre, Cronstadt,(2) Candy, Derne, Rome,(2) Alvarado, Porto-Cavello, Dale, Portsmouth, Jerusalem, Quiloa, Brest, Zurich, Uppernavick, Santa-Fe, Londonderry, Herculaneum, Hamilton, St. Marino, Siam, Saco, Rheims or Reims, Guatimala, Rio-Grande, Haverhill, Ogdensburg, Tarento, Golconda, Gondar, Mauch-Chunk, Williamsburg, Leeds, Scutari, Tyre, Santa-Cruz, Archangel, Cape-Haytien. St. John's Paisley, Newport,(2) Brainerd, St. Charles, Brussels, Montpelier,(2) Acheen, Sennaar, Chihuahua, Olinda, Portsmouth,(2) Cahawba, Lucca, Glasgow,(2) Hue, Tombuctoo, Lancaster,(2) Fredericksburg, Plymouth,(2) Lille, Cartago, Barcelona,(2) Savannah, Frederick's Town, Florence, Waterford, Bursa, Constantine, Cadiz, Lepanto, Newcastle, Chicago, St. Domingo, La Plata, Eastport,

Ghent, Keene, Altona, Madisonville, Potosi,(2) Lemberg, Centerville, Mantua, Wooster, St. Antonio.

Where are the following ?—G. and L. Egg Harbour, Niagara Falls, Malabar Coast, Dismal Swamp, Stony Arabia, Roanoke Inlet, Imperial Canal, Trenton Falls, Isthmus of Suez, Currituck Inlet, Arabian Desert, Chesterfield Inlet, Cherokee Indians, Muscle Shoals, Florida Reefs, Coromandel Coast, Fox Indians, Fort Meigs, Winter Harbour, Desert of Cobi, Great Bank, Winnebago Ind., Wayne Ft., Isthmus of Darien, Happy Arabia, Creek Ind., Prince Regent's Inlet, Ft. Scott, Sioux Ind., Salt Desert, Ft. Defiance, Seminole Ind., Sahara or The Great Desert, Ottaway Ind., Ft. Gaines, Okefonoco Swamp, Chickasaw Ind., Ft. Mandan, Chippeway Ind., Ocracoke Inlet, Osage Ind., Pen. of Three Mounts, Choctaw Ind., Desert of Atacama, Six Nations of Ind., Araucania, Blackfoot Ind., Maelstroom, Pottawatamie Ind., Crimea, Archip. of Chiloe, Frith of Forth, Peninsula of St. Joseph, Mount Etna, Desert of America, Mt. Hecla, Comarca-Deserta, Mt. Vesuvius, Frith of Murray.

Describe the situation of the following bays, gulfs and sounds:—Saginaw, Salonica, Persian Gulf, Table Bay, Fundy, St. George's Bay, Passamaquoddy, Finland, Siam, Gulf of Cabes, Melville Sound, Georgian, Lyons, Tonquin, Gulf of Benin, Gulf of Georgia, Maracaibo, Cambay, Venice, Fish Bay, St. Mathias, Norton Sound, California, Jones's Sound, Riga, Tomini Bay, Sidra, Hudson, Buenaventura, Donegal, Biafra, Honduras, Zuyder Zee, Repulse, Obi, Prince William's, Tarento, St. Lawrence, Mexico.

In what state or kingdom, &c., are the following towns ?—Sacket's Harbour, Christiana, Meaco, Melinda, St. Miguel, Porto Seguro, Sandusky, Pontiac, Hermanstadt, Candahar, Milan, Thebes, Dunkirk, Cumana, Panama, Abingdon, Innspruck, Aleppo, Mogadore, Zacatecas, Arica, Murfreesboro, Christiansand, Pondicherry, Burgos, Messina, St. Juan, Montevideo, St. Augustine, Salem, Rotterdam, Laybach, Malacca, Damietta, Guamanga, Cinaloa, Burlington, (2) Carlisle, Odessa, Gonbroom, Zeila, Para, Erie, Sunbury, Amiens, Damascus, St. Thomas, St. Mark's, Cochin, Bristol, (2) Bastia, Machias, Winchester, (2) St. Andrew's, Princeton, St. Ubes, Kilkenny, Bombay, Syene, Aix-la-Chapelle, Brunn, Oswego, Edenton, Arequipa, Novogorod, Napoli, Auburn, Athens, (2) Hanover.

Where are the following rivers, &c. ?—Neuse, Ural, Kiang Ku, Cauca, Mississippi, Rappahannock, Theisse, Multnomah, Port Desire, French-Broad, Mesurado, Topayos, Broad, Rhine, Onega, Gambia. Uraguay, Tennessee, Ottawas, Assiniboin, Es-

sequibo, St. Clair, Weser, Saladillo, Benaventure, Muskingum, Arkansas, St. Francisco, Thames, (3) Soane, Surinam, Kansas, Little Wabash, Mayne or Maine, Des Moines, Parana, Dnieper, Ouisconsin, Pilcomayo, Big Horn, Nottaway, Saluda, Dwina, Illinois, Brazos, Chattahoochee, Humber, Cumberland, Missouri, Merrimack, L. and G. Kanhawa, Chowan.

In what state or kingdom are the following towns—in what part, &c. ?—Northampton, Pensacola, Konigsberg, Revel, Oaxaca, Plattsburg, Spirito-Santo, Chinyang, Bennington, Viborg, Carlscrona, Angora, Pamplona, Munster, Pittsfield, Havre de Grace, Lassa, Tarma, West Point, Alicante, Nankin, Callao, Cumberland. Camden, Cambridge, Versailles, Irkoutsk, Dublin, Reading, Dundee, Blountsville, Munich, Petersburg, Carlisle, Murcia, Herkimer, Gallipolis, Gottenburg, Ica, Jefferson City, Ragusa, Corinth, St. Stephens, Skalholt, Marseilles, Baton Rouge, New Philadelphia, Valetta, Calcutta, Rockport, Chillicothe, Newcastle, Rochelle, Louisville, (2) Burgos, Palestine, Leghorn, St. Juan, Natchitoches, Edinburg, Vincennes, Bayonne, Palmyra, Manchester, Louisiana, Villa-Boa, Council Bluff, Genoa, Popayan, Chiapa, Bluffton, Grenada, Berne.

Describe the situation of the following islands:—Samos, Timor, Porto-Santo, Staten Land, Tortuga, Rhe, Hainan, Zante, Sagbalien, Mauritius, Providence, Massafuero, Pearl, Solomon, Oleron, James, Azores, Mulgrave, Key-West, Orkney, Celebes, Anticosti, Minorca, St. Lucia, St. Anthony, Rugen, Abaco, Pitcairne, St. Thomas, Is. of George III., Cephalonica, Southampton, Lemnos, Mindanao, Margarita, Ascension, Dominica, Ireland, Van Diemen's Land, Old Providence, Gothland, Niphon, Tobago, St. Nicholas, Scio, Easter, St. Vincent, Hebrides or Western, Cape Breton, New Caledonia, Madeira, Wight, Martinico, Tongataboo, Ushant, Grenada, Philippine, Milo, St. John's, Kiusiu, Great Bahama, Zealand, Marquesas, Mariegalante, Mayo, Sardinia, New Holland, Pine, Guernsey, St. Salvador, Society, Fernando Po, Malta, Orchilla, Nova Zembla, St. Bartholomew, St. Jago, Negropont, Bermudas, Kurile, Kodiak, New Britain, Revillagigedo, Scilly, Palawan, Queen Charlotte, Friendly, St. Maura, King's Gardens, Mytilene, Curacoa, Molucca, Serranilla, Queen's Gardens.

Describe the situation of the following lakes:—Moose Head, Michigan, Mistissing, Peiora, Borgne, Huron, Abbitibbee, Spirit, Winnipiseogee, Erie, Memphremagog, Athapescow, Rainy.

In what state or kingdom, what part of it, and if on a river or other body of water, what one, are the following towns?—St.

Francisville, Mocha, Parma, Chambersburg, Nancy, Messina, Valladolid, (2) Hoffenthal, Bilboa, Staunton, Rochfort, Inverness, Franklin, (2) Gibraltar, Beaufort, Limerick, York, (3) Metz, Canton, (2) Ithica, Florence, Naples, Nismes, Birmingham, Williamsport, Kesho, Toulon, Stockholm, Paris, Owego, Copenhagen, St. Petersburg, Khieva, Jaen, Knoxville, Salonica, Sunbury, Smyrna, Berlin, New Amsterdam, Corunna, Missolonghi, Bath, (2) Hanover, (2) Belfast, (2) Bombay, Kola, Clermont, Zanesville, Galway, St. Francisco, Skaneateles, Greenville, Cashgar, Leipsic, Elbing, Essequibo, Morgantown, Prague, Sparta, Onega, Lahor, Geneva, (2) Hillsborough, Bucharest, Lynchburg, Villa-Rica, Vienna, Toledo, Meadville, Lockport, Huntsville, Medina, Acre, Pest, Bedford, Bremen, Claiborne, Tours, Lisbon, Patna, Georgetown, Guayaquil, Charlottesville, Whitehall, Lexington, Silistra, Ratisbon, Nangaski, Samarkand, New Brunswick, Mercer, Breslaw, Canandaigua, Belgrade, Darien, Lyons, (2) Glasgow, (2) Abbeville, Hamburg, Bencoolen, Dantzic, Babylon, Avignon, Bardstown, Tata, Opelousas, Toulouse, Presburg, Lassa, Vandalia, Columbo, Orenburg, Lintz, Statbrock, Scandaroon, Corydon, Stettin, Turin, Byron, Carlsruhe, Brown's T., Kingkitao, Madrid, Prairie du Chien, Arkansas, Bordeaux, Danville, Syracuse, Cuiaba, Dwight, Cashmere, Cagliari, Benares, Albion, Seringapatam.

QUESTIONS ADAPTED TO THE FACTS IN THE GEOGRAPHY PROMISCUOUSLY ARRANGED.

What is Geography?
What is the circumference or distance round the earth?
What is said of the mineral springs in New York?
What is the face of the country in New Jersey?
Give a description of Borneo.
Name the countries in Asia.
What is said of the French language?
What is South America?
How is latitude expressed on maps?
What does Lapland comprise?
What is the face of the country in Brazil?
What does that part of Oceanica called Polynesia comprise?
What is said of the rivers in South America?
What are the staple productions of Vermont?
What is the Gulf Stream?
How does the District of Columbia lie?
What is said of the tides in the Bay of Fundy?
What is the climate of Europe?
What is the equator, or equinoctial line?
What is the soil and climate of Japan?
What was Norway once, and what at present?

What is the face of the country in Peru?
Which way does the earth turn on its axis?
What is said of the wealth and manufactures of the Middle States?
How do the inhabitants of Borneo build their houses?
What is the soil of Maine?

What is the diameter of the earth, or the distance through it?
What is said of Jamaica?
What are the principal productions of France?
What is said of the soil in Oregon territory?
What is the climate of the United Provinces?
For what are the Chinese remarkable?
What is the face of the country in New Hampshire?
What are the chief productions of Peru?
By what name was the northern part of Asia first known?
Give a description of the Great Dismal Swamp in North Carolina.
What are the principal productions of Ireland?
What is the face of the country of Thibet?
By whom was America first settled, and what was their object?
How is the Eastern Archipelago divided?
What is the soil of Holland?
How many frigid Zones are there, and where do they lie?
What is said of the salt springs in New York?
What is the face of the country and soil in New Brunswick?
How is Scotland divided?
What is said of the extent of the Chinese empire?
For what are the Western States distinguished?
How far does Naraganset Bay extend, and what does it embosom?
Give a description of the Cape Verd Islands.
What is the face of the country in Hindostan?
What is the climate of Colombia?
What is the longitude of a place?
What minerals are found in Virginia?
To what part of Brazil is the white population confined?
What is the climate of the Polynesia Islands, and what does the soil produce?
What is the climate of Russia?
What were the United States formerly?
For what is Europe most distinguished?
What is the face of the country in Mississippi?
What is the climate of Holland?
What mines abound in Farther India?
By whom was the Cape Colony settled, and in whose possession is it at present?
What is said of the seacoast in North Carolina?
What is the character of the Asiatics?

What is the climate of Oregon territory?
What are found on the meadows in Cuba and Hayti?
Of what does the empire of Japan consist?
What is the face of the country in Scotland?
What is the climate of Guatimala or Central America?
What free cities are there in Germany?
What is said of the inhabitants of Beloochistan?
What is the climate of Arabia?
What is the face of the country in Sweden?
What is said of the settlement of Maine?
What is the soil of Indiana, and what does it produce?
What was Egypt once?
What is the face of the country in Pennsylvania?
What is the climate of France?
What is the soil of China?
What is the face of the country in Delaware?
For what are the Swiss remarkable?
What is the climate of England?
What is the face of the country in Florida?
When and by whom was America discovered?
What is said of the Georgian women?
What are found in the southeastern and interior of Ohio?
What is the face of the country in Austria?
What is said of the cultivation of the land in Belgium?
What is Asiatic Russia, and who are banished there?
What is the climate of Florida?
What was Greece once?
What are the soil and seasons in Colombia?
What is the character of the Portuguese?
What does the motion of the earth round the sun occasion?
What is said of the commerce of New Jersey?
For what is the state of Massachusetts noted?
What is the face of the country in Asiatic Russia?
What is said of rain in Chili?
What are the only articles of trade in Labrador?
What is the soil of Italy?
What is said of the forests in Farther India?
What is the soil of the New England States?
What is the latitude of a place?
What is the climate of Delaware?
What is a state?
When was Washington first made the seat of government of the United States?
What does the empire of China comprise?
What part of Indiana is in possession of the Indians?
What is said of the climate of South Carolina?
What is the soil of Prussia?
Under what government is Hindostan?
What is said of the hot springs in Arkansas?

What is the soil of the Barbary States?
What is said of the commerce of Massachusetts?
Who is styled the Prince of Wales?
What are the staple productions of Louisiana?
What is the face of the country in Spain?
What was the Persian empire once?
What is the face of the country in the United Provinces?
Who are the inhabitants of Madagascar?
What two kingdoms were formerly called Netherlands?
What is said of the lead mines in Missouri?
What is an Archipelago?
For what are the banks of Newfoundland famous?
Where are the settlements in Lower Canada?
What is a mountain?
What are the soil and climate of the Archipelago islands?
What proportion of the earth's surface is covered with water?
What is the climate of the Bermuda islands?
What was Bolivia formerly?
What is the form of the earth?
Where do the Six Nations of Indians inhabit?
What is a continent?
What is the soil of Mexico, and what does it produce?
In what country are most of the places mentioned in the Holy Scriptures?
What is the face of the country in North Carolina?
What nations are employed in the cod fishery, and what number of vessels and seamen?
What is said of the canals in Holland?
What is the face of the country in Alabama?
What mineral production is found in Prussia, and where?
For what is St. Helena famous?
What is the climate of Farther India?
What is a river?
What does the west of Africa include?
What are the productions of Guiana?
What is said of vegetation in Kentucky?
What is the climate of France?
What is found in great abundance in Wisconsin Territory?
What is the climate of Portugal?
Give a description of Ceylon.
What is the climate of the Middle States?
What is the soil of Florida?
What is the face of the country in Upper Canada?
What is said of the inhabitants of the Polynesia islands, and of the missionaries settled there?
How many temperate zones are there, and where do they lie?
For what is Connecticut noted?
What is said of the inhabitants of the Southern States?
What is the climate of Thibet?

What are very common in the West Indies?
What is said of the size of Virginia?
How is the state of New York situated for trade?
What was America when first discovered?
Of what was Greenland formerly considered a part?
What is the government of Turkey?
Give a description of New Zealand and its inhabitants.
What is the face of the country in China?
What states ceded the District of Columbia to the United States?
What are the productions of North Carolina?
Give a description of the Himmaleh mountains.
What is the climate of Ireland?
What is said of the agriculture, &c. of Spain?
What is Corea?
What is said of the vast plains of the United Provinces?
What are the exports of Maine?
What is a map?
What is the face of the country in Denmark?
What is a volcano?
What is said of the extent of the Russian empire?
What falls are in New Jersey?
What is the face of the country in Michigan?
What is the soil and climate of Greece?
What is said of the Turks?
What does Java contain, and what of it?
What is the soil of New Jersey?
What does Denmark comprise?
What is the religion of Thibet?
What is the climate of Africa?
What minerals are found in Illinois?
How many motions has the earth?
What are these motions?
What is the soil of Ohio?
What is a cape or promontory?
What year was independence declared, and when acknowledged by Great Britain?
What are the principal productions of Tennessee?
What is said of the mines in Austria?
What is the face of the country in Central America?
What is the climate of Italy?
What is the face of the country in Virginia?
What is the climate of China?
What is the face of the country in Poland?
What is said of the native inhabitants in New Holland?
What settlement near Vevay, and what do they cultivate?
Where is Vevay?
What is the face of the country in Norway?
For what are the French noted?

By whom is Hudsonia inhabited?
What is the face of the country in Wales?
What is said of the mines in Vermont?
What is a degree?
What is an empire?
In what does Alabama resemble Georgia?
What is said of the inhabitants of the Barbary States?
Which are the largest lakes in Scotland?
What is the climate of Sweden?
What is Patagonia, and by whom inhabited?
What is the climate of Newfoundland?
What is a gulf or bay?
What is the face of the country in Arkansas?
What is the soil of Poland?
What is the religion of Persia?
What is Egypt?
What is the climate of Kentucky?
What is said of schools in the Middle States?
By whom is Asiatic Russia inhabited?
What is the face of the country in England?
What are the principal productions of Virginia?
Of whom was Florida purchased, when, and for how much?
What are the tropics?
What is the climate of Tennessee?
What are the exports of Lower Canada?
How are the West India islands divided?
What is said of the canals and railroads in England?

What did Africa once contain?
How does the Chesapeake divide Maryland?
In what is Belgium like Holland?
What is said of the cotton in Georgia?
What is an island?
What is the face of the country in Independent Tartary?
What are the staple productions of the Southern states?
What is the climate of Nova Scotia?
What are the principal rivers in Scotland?
Give a description of the imperial canal.
When and where was the first English settlement made in New England?
What is a lake?
What is the climate on the continent of America?
What is said of the White mountains in New Hampshire?
What is a kingdom?
What is the face of the country in Colombia?
What is the climate of Sweden?
What is the soil of Independent Tartary?

For what is the continent of America noted?

What does Zanguebar comprehend?
What is the climate of Asia?
To what power has Greece been subjected, and what is it now?
What is the climate and soil of Vermont?
What is the soil of Kentucky?
Name the countries into which Europe is divided?
What is the most important production of the Middle States?
In what time does the earth go round the sun?
What is the soil of Tennessee?
What is an ocean?
What is said of the climate of Georgia?
What is the face of the country in Ireland?
What mines in Peru?
What is the appearance of the Abyssinians?
What is said of the Erie canal?
What is the soil of Lower Canada?
What is the soil of Wales?
For what is the seacoast of Maine noted?
What is the climate of Rhode Island?
What is said of the indigo of Central America?
What is said of the mines in South America?
What is the face of the country in France?
By whom were the United States settled?
What is said of the ancient fortifications in the Western States?
To what country did Beloochistan formerly belong, and what is it now sometimes called?
For what is Great Britain remarkable?
What are the exports of Maryland?
What is the face of the country in New York?
What does South Africa comprehend?
What is said of the peasants in Russia?
What is an Archipelago?
What is said of the gold in North Carolina?
What number of inhabitants are there on the globe?

What part of the earth's surface is called the Torrid zone?
For what is New Jersey noted?
How is Labrador inhabited?
What is said of the surface of the country in Holland?
What is Liberia?
What curiosity below the falls on the Missouri?
What is the form of government of the United States?
Give a description of the Bermuda islands?
What is the face of the country in Switzerland?
What is said of the Sioux Indians?
What is the climate of the Southern States?
What is a sea?

What are the productions of South Carolina?
By whom is Upper Canada settled?
What is the climate of Lapland?
What is the soil of Rhode Island?
What is said of Soudan or Nigritia?
What is the character of the Persians?
When was North America first explored, and by whom?
What is said of the mines in Pennsylvania?
What was Prussia formerly?
What is said of the elephants of Farther India?
What is the character of the inhabitants of New England?
By whom is Caucasus inhabited?
What is the face of the country in Mexico?
In what time does the earth turn round, that is, turn on its axis?
For what is St. Helena famous?
What part of the United States was purchased of France and for how much?
What is said of the Spaniards?
What is the soil of Florida?
What is a channel?
What is the religion in Asia?
How do the lines of latitude run on a globe or map?
What is the face of the country in Michigan?
Of what does the Ionian Republic consist?
What is Oceanica, and how divided?
What is the climate of Ohio?
What is said of the commerce of the interior of Africa?
What does the kingdom of Afghanistan embrace?
What abound on the Indian hunting grounds in Arkansas?
What is Greenland?
What is the climate and soil of Austria?
What is the face of the country in Chinese Tartary?
Where are the falls of Niagara, and what of them?
Repeat what is said of the Araucanian Indians.
What is said of the inland navigation of Russia?
Give a description of the great wall in China.
What is the face of the country in Massachusetts?
What wild animals are found in Hudsonia?
For what are the Dutch noted?
Give a description of Adel.
What is said of the inhabitants of Nantucket and New Bedford?
What is a strait?
How much seacoast has New Hampshire?
What are the principal exports of Nova Scotia?
In what does the chief wealth of Norway consist?
What is the soil of Louisiana?
What is the climate of Egypt?

What is the face of the country and soil of New Holland?
How is longitude expressed on maps?
What is said of the wheat in Delaware?
What is the climate of the West Indies?
What is said of reindeers in Lapland?
Where were our first parents created, and what was it once?
What are the principal sources of wealth in the New England states?
Name the United States as they come in course, beginning at the northeast?
What are the staple productions of Georgia?
What is the character of the Greeks?
How may Africa be divided?
Where and when was the first English settlement made in North America?
What is the climate of Maryland?
What is the face of the country and soil of Guiana?
What was Italy once?
What is the axis of the earth?
What is the climate of South Africa?
What is said of the manufactures of Pennsylvania?
In what does Brazil abound?
What is the climate of Spain?
What is an isthmus?
What is said of the glaciers in Switzerland?
For what is Delaware celebrated?
What is found in Sofala, and what have some supposed from that circumstance?
What is the face of the country in Illinois?
What is said of Japan?
For what is West Africa noted?
What is the climate of Mississippi and Alabama?
What is said of the Gipsies?
What is the face of the country of the New England States?
What is the climate and soil of Madagascar?
What is the face of the country in Persia?
What is said of the length and general height of the Andes?
What is a peninsula?
What is the face of the country in the Barbary States?
What is the soil of the Southern States?
Give the character of the Tartars.
What is said of the River Nile?
What is the face of the country in Holland?
What is said of the hurricanes in the West Indies?
What is the climate of Hindostan?

Which are some of the most noted kingdoms in Soudan?
What was Poland formerly?
What is said of Hayti or St. Domingo?

What is the face of the country in Indiana?
What is said of the native inhabitants of South Africa?
What is the soil of Spain?
Give a description of the people who inhabit the Polynesia islands.
What are the productions of Kentucky?
From what does the chief wealth of Sweden arise?
What is Sierra Leone?
What was done with a small part of Poland in 1815?
What is the climate of Hudsonia?
What are the principal exports of Missouri?
What is the face of the country in Germany?
What is the most striking feature in Africa?
What is said of rice in China?
What is said of the inhabitants of Lapland?
What is meant by the north and south poles.
Give a description of Madagascar.
What is the climate and soil of Turkey?
How does the middle part of Peru lie?
Into how many zones is the earth divided, and what are they called?
What is said of the mines of South America?
What islands belong to Denmark?
How is Asiatic Russia divided?
What is the face of the country in Connecticut?
For what are the Canary Islands noted, and what is found amongst them?
What is the face of the country in Portugal?
What is said of the country east of the Andes in Peru?
What is said of the Negroes in the West Indies?
What is the face of the country in Tennessee?
What do the Austrian dominions comprehend?
What is the soil of England?
What is said of the horned cattle and the wild horses in Brazil?
What is the climate of the United States?
To whom do the West India islands belong?
What is the face of the country in Russia?
What is the climate of Persia?
By whom is the eastern coast of Africa inhabited?
In what does Bolivia resemble Peru?
What is the face of the country in Greece?
Where is Bilediulgerid, and by what other name is it known, and why?
What is the soil of Mexico?
What is the character of the Italians?
Give a description of New Holland.
What is the climate of New Brunswick?
What is said of the inhabitants of Chinese Tartary?

What is the climate of Switzerland?
By whom is Hudsonia inhabited?
What is said of the Baltic sea?
What is the climate of Turkey in Asia?
Give a description of the Andes.
What is the soil of Portugal?
What is the character of the Arabians?
For what is Rhode Island distinguished?
What is said of Cuba?
What constitutes the Northern Hemispheres?
What is the capital of a country?
What do we know of Farther India?
By whom is Wisconsin inhabited?
What is the climate of Brazil?
What is Chili?
What is said of the live oak in Florida?
What is said of the mines in Sweden?
What is the face of the country in Missouri?
For what is the country bordering on the Bay of Honduras celebrated?
How far does the Ohio state canal extend?
What is the climate of Russia?
What is said of the commerce of the United States?
What is the soil of Nova Scotia?
What is the soil of Pennsylvania?
What is the climate of Labrador?
What is said of the plantations in the Southern States?
What is the soil of the West Indies, and what does it produce?
What is said of the buffaloes in Missouri Territory?

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

How are the United States bounded?

EASTERN, OR NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Maine bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
New Hampshire bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Vermont bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Massachusetts bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Rhode Island bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Connecticut bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?

MIDDLE STATES.

New York bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
New Jersey bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?

Pennsylvania bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Delaware bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Maryland bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?

SOUTHERN STATES.

Virginia bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
North Carolina bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
South Carolina bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Georgia bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Alabama bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Mississippi bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Louisiana bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?

WESTERN STATES.

Tennessee bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Kentucky bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Ohio bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Indiana bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Illinois bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Michigan bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Missouri bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Arkansas bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?

TERRITORIES.

Wisconsin bounded? Principal rivers?
Florida bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Missouri Territory bounded? Principal rivers?
Oregon Territory bounded? Principal rivers?
District of Columbia bounded? Chief towns?

MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

British America bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
United States of America bounded? Capital? Principal rivers?
Mexico bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Central America bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Russian Possessions bounded?

MAP OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Colombia bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Guiana bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Brazil bounded? Chief towas? Principal rivers?
Peru bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?

Bolivia bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Chili bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
United Provinces bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Patagonia bounded? Principal rivers?

MAP OF EUROPE.

Lapland bounded?
Sweden bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Norway bounded? Chief towns?
Russia bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
England bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Scotland bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Ireland bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
France bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Holland bounded? Chief towns?
Belgium bounded? Chief towns?
Denmark bounded? Chief towns?
Germany bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Poland bounded? Chief town? Principal river?
Austria bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Switzerland bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Portugal bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Spain bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Italy bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Turkey bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Greece bounded? Chief towns?

MAP OF ASIA.

Turkey bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Arabia bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Persia bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Siberia bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Independent Tartary bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Afghanistan bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Beloochistan bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Hindostan bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Farther India bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
China bounded? Chief towns? Principal rivers?
Japan? Chief towns?

MAP OF AFRICA.

Barbary States bounded? Capitals?
Egypt bounded? Chief towns? Principal river?
Abyssinia bounded? Chief towns? Principal river?

The following questions refer to that part of the Geography printed in small type.—When a town, the scholar should tell in what state or country it lies.

How is Rio Janeiro situated, and how built?
For what is Upsal noted?
Give a description of Cincinnati.
What is said of Naples?
Where is Palmyra, and for what noted?
What is said of Lahor?
How does Santa Fe de Bogota stand?
How is Grand Cairo situated?
What is the religion of Sweden?
What is found on the western coast of the Caspian sea, and what of it?
For what is Charleston noted, and how does it stand?
What is said of the lakes and rivers in Hudsonia?
Describe Constantinople.
What is said of the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi river?
For what is Nankin noted?
Give a description of the city of Mexico.
For what is Lassa noted?
How is Portland situated?
Describe Havanna.
What is the religion of England?
How many seasons are there in the torrid zone?
What is said of Canton?
How is Venice built?
For what is Birmingham noted?
What was Cuzco anciently?
For what is Thomastown noted?
How is Albany situated?
Give a description of Washington.
What is said of Hamburg?
What is the religion of Portugal?
For what is Lyons noted?
For what is Newcastle noted?
How is Stockholm built?
What is the literary fund of New York?
For what is Newport celebrated?
What is said of the towns in North Carolina, and where do the inhabitants mostly live?
What is said of Detroit?
What Indian tribes inhabit the states bordering on the Gulf of Mexico?

How is Mobile situated?
What was Athens formerly?
Describe Quebec.
What is the religion of Prussia?
How is Irkoutsk situated, and what of it?
In what is the legislative government of the United States vested, and what called?
In whom is the executive government vested, and by whom assisted?
How long are the president and vice-president chosen?
How long the senators?
How long the representatives?
How is Guatimala situated, and what of it?
Give a description of Rome.
How is Montreal situated?
What is said of Ispahan?
How is St. Salvador built?

Give a description of Lisbon.
For what is Berlin remarkable?
What is exported from Maine, and for what is it exchanged?
Give a description of Mount Ararat in North Carolina.
For what is Manchester noted?
What is Valparaiso?
Give a description of London.
For what is Mecca celebrated?
What is the religion of Spain?
Describe Pensacola.
Give a description of Portsmouth.
For what is Tobolsk noted?
What is said of Jeddo?
For what is Gibraltar noted?
How is Lima situated?
How is Savannah situated, and what of it?
What is said of the animals and birds in Labrador?
What is said of Mocha?
What is said of Frankfort?
Give a description of the Welland canal.
How is Nashville situated?
Describe Aleppo.
What is said of some of the caves in Kentucky?
By whom was Smyrna built, and what is it now?
Which is the oldest town in Indiana?
What is said of Natchez?
What religion do the Swiss profess?
For what is Hague noted?
For what is Marseilles noted?
For what is Sheffield noted?
What is said of the strait of Gibraltar?

What is the religion of Scotland?
Where does Cronstadt lie?
Give a description of Santiago.
What celebrated establishment at West Point?
What is said of Norfolk?

How is Trenton situated?
What is the religion of Germany?
Give a description of the Natural Bridge over Cedar creek?
When and by whom was St. Petersburg built?
How is Potosi situated?
For what is the island of Corsica noted?
For what is Ghent noted?
For what is Brussels noted?
What is said of Berne?
What is the religion of Italy?
Give a description of Moscow.
Which is the oldest town in Massachusetts?
What is said of Mount Vernon?
Where does Blakely lie, and how situated?
What is the religion of France?
For what is Newark distinguished?
What was Delhi formerly, and what now?
What is said of Morocco?
How is Madrid situated, and what of it?
What towns in England are the chief stations of the navy?
What is said of St. Augustine?
What remarkable bones are found in Kentucky?
For what is Liverpool noted?
For what is Geneva noted?
What is the religion of Poland?
What is the character of the Swedes?
What is said of Cracow?
Give a description of Buckhara.
What is said of Benares?
How is Pittsburg situated, and what of it?
Give a description of New York city.
What islands are near Portsmouth in New Hampshire?
How is New Orleans situated, and what of it?
What use do the inhabitants of Labrador make of their dogs?
Describe Samarcand.
How is Calcutta situated, and what is said of it?
What is said of Pernambuco?
What is said of the northern extremity of Lapland?
For what is Leeds and Wakefield noted?
For what is Carlscrona noted?
For what is Breslaw noted?
For what is Dantzic noted?

For what is Warsaw noted?
For what is Oporto famous?
How is Boston situated, and what of it?
What is said of Baltimore?
For what was Damascus famous?
Where are the falls of Montmorency, and how far does the water fall?
What is said of Jerusalem?
What towns in Massachusetts are mostly employed in the cod fishery?
What is said of the religion of the Greeks?
Give a description of Philadelphia.
For what is Yorktown noted?
Give a description of the great natural curiosity on the coast of Norway.
How is Vienna situated, and what of it?
For what is Mount Hope noted?
How is Richmond situated, and what of it?
Tell what is said of ancient Troy.
For what is Medina noted?

What is the religion of Russia?
Describe Montserat.
What is said of Cadiz?
What is said of the Arabian horses?
How is Hartford situated?
What is said of Buenos Ayres?
Give a description of Copenhagen.
How is Bombay situated, and what of it?
How is Pekin situated, and what considered?
What curiosity near the city of Bogota?
How does Algiers stand?
For what is Cashmere famous?
What is said of the Arabian camel?
How is Ummerapoora situated, and what of it?
What is said of the seasons in the torrid zone?
What of the climate?
What is said of Quito?
What is said of Meaco?
What is said of Ava and Pegu?
What is said of Cabul?
How is New Haven situated, and what of it?
Where does Tunis lie?
Give a description of Amsterdam.
Give a description of Paris.
For what are Oxford and Cambridge noted?
By whom was Alexandria built, and what long esteemed?
What is said of Kingston?

What is said of Herat and Balk?
What is said of Augusta in Georgia?
What is said of Adrianople?
What is said of Concord?
For what is Charlestown in Massachusetts noted?
What is said of Providence?
What is said of the greater proportion of the population of Lower Canada?

NORTH AMERICA.

	Sq. miles.		Population.
North America,	9,000,000	N. America,	25,000,000
United States,	2,000,000	U. States,	12,856,000
Virginia,	65,000	N. York,	1,914,000
Missouri,	62,000	Penn.,	1,348,000
Georgia,	60,000	Virginia,	1,211,000
Illinois,	55,000	Ohio,	938,000
Arkansas,	55.000	N. Carolina,	738,000
Florida,	54,000	Kentucky,	689,000
Alabama,	50,000	Tennessee,	685,000
North Carolina,	50,000	Mass.,	610,000
Mississippi,	49,000	S. Carolina,	581,000
Louisiana,	48,000	Georgia,	517,000
New York,	46,000	Maryland,	447,000
Pennsylvania,	45,000	Maine,	399,000
Ohio,	43,000	Indiana,	342,000
Kentucky,	41,000	N. Jersey,	321,000
Tennessee,	40,000	Alabama,	309,000
Indiana,	35,000	Connecticut,	298,000
Maine,	34,000	Vermont,	281,000
South Carolina,	30,000	N. Hampshire,	270,000
New Hampshire,	9,500	Louisiana,	216,000
Maryland,	9,350	Illinois,	158,000
New Jersey,	8,200	Missouri,	140,000
Vermont,	8,000	Mississippi,	137,000
Massachusetts,	7,800	Rhode Island,	97,000
Connecticut,	4,760	Delaware,	77,000
Delaware,	2,100	Col. D.,	40,000
Rhode Island,	1,230	Flor. T.,	35,000
District of Columbia,	100	Mich. T.,	32,000
		Ark. T.,	30,000
Mexico,	1,700,000	Mexico,	8,000,000
Central America,	300,000	Cen. Am.,	2,000,000
Lower Canada,	150,000	L. Canada,	512,000
Upper Canada,	100,000	U. Canada,	220,000

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN THE UNITED STATES.

MAINE.	
Portland,	12,600
Bangor,	5,500
Augusta,	4,000
Bath,	3,770
Dover,	3,700
Hallowell,	3,360

NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Portsmouth,	8,000
Dover,	5,500
Concord,	4,000
Gilmanton,	3,500
Exeter,	3,000

VERMONT.	
Burlington,	4,500
Bennington,	3,600

MASSACHUSETTS.	
Boston,	80,000
Salem,	14,000
Lowell,	10,000
Charlestown,	9,000
New Bedford,	9,000
Nantucket,	8,000
Lynn,	7,200
Newburyport,	6,400
Cambridge,	6,000
Worcester,	5,000
Plymouth,	4,700

CONNECTICUT.	
Hartford,	12,700
New Haven,	11,100
Middletown,	7,000
Norwich,	5,200
Litchfield,	4,500
Wethersfield,	4,000
Windsor,	3,300

NEW YORK.	
New York,	270,000
Albany,	28,000
Brooklyn,	24,000
Troy,	17,000
Buffalo,	16,500
Rochester,	15,000
Utica,	14,000
Poughkeepsie,	7,000
Hudson,	5,500
Newburg,	5,000
Schenectady,	4,500
Catskill,	4,300

NEW JERSEY.	
Newark,	12,000
New Brunswick,	8,600
Paterson,	8,500
Trenton,	4,400
Elizabethtown,	3,500

PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia,	200,000
Pittsburg,	26,000
Lancaster,	8,000
Reading,	6,000
York,	5,500
Harrisburg,	4,500

DELAWARE.	
Wilmington,	10,800
Newcastle,	3,000
Dover,	1,900

MARYLAND.	
Baltimore,	95,000
Fredericktown,	4,500
Hagerstown,	3,500
Annapolis,	2,700

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Washington,	20,000
Georgetown,	8,500
Alexandria,	8,400

VIRGINIA.	
Richmond,	16,000
Norfolk,	10,000
Petersburg,	8,500
Lynchburg,	6,000
Wheeling,	4,500

NORTH CAROLINA.	
Newbern,	3,800
Wilmington,	3,000
Fayetteville,	3,000
Raleigh,	2,000

SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Charleston,	35,000
Columbia,	3,500
Georgetown,	2,500

GEORGIA.	
Savannah,	10,000
Augusta,	7,000
Macon,	2,700
Milledgeville.	2,300

ALABAMA.	
Mobile,	4,500
Blakely,	2,500
Tuscaloosa,	1,800
St. Stephen's,	1,800

MISSISSIPPI.	
Natchez,	4,000
Jackson,	1,500
Monticello,	1,200

LOUISIANA.	
New Orleans,	64,000
Baton Rouge,	2,500
Natchitoches,	1,250

FLORIDA.	
Augusta,	4,500
Pensacola,	3,000
Tallahassee,	1,200

TENNESSEE.	
Nashville,	7,400
Knoxville,	3,500
Murfreesboro',	2,400

KENTUCKY.	
Louisville,	13,000
Lexington,	7,500
Maysville,	3,200
Frankfort,	2,500

OHIO.	
Cincinnati,	32,000
Zanesville,	4,000
Chilicothe,	4,000
Steubenville,	3,800
Columbus,	3,000
Dayton,	3,000

INDIANA.	
New Albany,	5,000
Vincennes,	2,500
Indianapolis,	1,700
Madison,	1,700

ILLINOIS.	
Shawneetown,	2,500
Vandalia,	1,400
Kaskaskia,	1,000
Cahokia,	800

MICHIGAN.	
Detroit,	3,000
Tecumseh,	
Pontiac,	

MISSOURI.	
St. Louis,	8,000
St. Genevieve,	3,200
St. Charles,	3,000
New Madrid,	2,500
Herculaneum,	1,800

ARKANSAS.	
Little Rock,	1,000
Arkansas,	900
Villemont,	800
Davidsonville,	750
Cadron,	500

MEXICO.	
Mexico,	150,000
Puebla,	70,000
Guadalaxara,	50,000
Zacatecas,	35,000
Valladolid,	20,000
Vera Cruz,	17,000
Durango,	14,000

CENTRAL AMERICA.	
Guatemala,	50,000
San Salvador,	40,000
Leon,	38,000
Cartago,	26,000
Vera Paz,	12,500

WEST INDIES.	
Havana,	130,000
St. Juan,	40,000
Kingston,	34,000
St. Pierre,	29,000
Port au Prince,	20,000
Cape Haytien,	15,000

BRITISH AMERICA.	
Montreal,	30,000
Quebec,	25,000
Halifax,	15,000
St. John's,	12,000
York,	8,000
Kingston,	5,000

SOUTH AMERICA.

	Sq. miles.		Population.
South America,	6,500,000	S. America,	14,000,000
Brazil,	2,200,000	Brazil,	5,000,000
Colombia,	1,100,000	Colombia,	3,000,000
United Provinces,	1,000,000	U. Prov.,	2,000,000
Peru,	480,000	Peru,	1,600,000
Bolivia,	320,000	Bolivia,	1,200,000
Chili,	175,000	Chili,	1,000,000
Guiana,		Guiana,	180,000

CHIEF TOWNS.

COLOMBIA.	
Quito,	70,000
Bogota,	45,000
Caraccas,	30,000
Popayan,	28,000
Carthagena,	25,000
Maracaibo,	23,000
Cumana,	20,000
Guayaquil,	16,000

GUIANA.	
Paramaribo,	22,000

BRAZIL.	
Rio Janeiro,	150,000
St. Salvador,	115,000
Pernambuco,	65,000
St. Paul,	30,000
Para,	27,000
Maranham,	25,000

PERU.	
Lima,	60,000
Cuzco,	32,000
Arequipa,	30,000
Guamanga,	25,500

BOLIVIA.	
La Plata,	32,000
Potosi,	25,000
La Paz,	20,000

UNITED PROVINCES.	
Buenos Ayres,	85,000
Monte Video,	10,000
Assumption,	9,000

CHILI.	
Santiago,	40,000
Valparaiso,	11,000
Conception,	10,000

EUROPE.

	Sq. miles.		Population.
Europe,	3,309,000	Europe,	215,000,000
Russia,	1,600,000	Russia,	50,000,000
Austria,	260,000	Italy,	20,000,000
France,	215,000	Germany,	14,000,000
Turkey,	190,000	Spain,	14,000,000
Sweden,	188,000	Prussia,	13,000,000
Spain,	180,000	England,	13,000,000
Norway,	161,000	Turkey,	9,000,000
Italy,	115,000	Ireland,	7,740,000
Prussia,	105,000	Portugal,	3,500,000
Germany,	95,000	Belgium,	3,500,000
England,	50,000	Holland,	2,750,000
Poland,	47,000	Poland,	2,800,000
Portugal,	35,000	Sweden,	2,407,000
Ireland,	32,000	Scotland,	2,370,000
Scotland,	30,000	Switzerland,	2,000,000
Denmark,	22,000	Denmark,	2,000,000
Switzerland,	17,000	Norway,	930,000
Greece,	16,000	Greece,	640,000
Holland,	13,000		
Belgium,	12,000		
Wales,	8,000		

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN EUROPE.

NORWAY.		ENGLAND.	
Bergen,	21,000	London,	1,350,000
Christiana,	20,500	Manchester,	197,000
Drontheim,	12,000	Liverpool,	180,000
		Birmingham,	140,000
SWEDEN.		Leeds,	120,000
Stockholm,	90,000	Bristol,	105,000
Gottenburg,	30,000	Sheffield,	75,000
Carlscrona,	12,000	Norwich,	60,000
		Portsmouth,	50,000
RUSSIA.		Newcastle,	45,000
St. Petersburg,	450,000	Plymouth,	40,000
Moscow,	270,000	Bath,	38,000
Riga,	47,000	Hull,	33,000
Odessa,	41,000	York,	25,000
Kiev,	40,000		
Cronstadt,	40,000	SCOTLAND.	
Tula,	38,500	Glasgow,	202,000
Cherson,	15,000	Edinburg,	162,000
Archangel,	8,000	Aberdeen,	58,000

Paisley,	50,000
Dundee,	45,000
Perth,	20,000
IRELAND.	
Dublin,	225,000
Cork,	100,000
Limerick,	65,000
Belfast,	38,000
Waterford,	30,000
Galway,	28,000
FRANCE.	
Paris,	850,000
Lyons,	150,000
Marseilles,	120,000
Bourdeaux,	100,000
Rouen,	100,000
Nantes,	72,000
Lisle,	70,000
Toulouse,	56,000
Strasburg,	50,000
Versailles,	40,000
Orleans,	38,000
Montpelier,	36,000
Brest,	26,000
HOLLAND.	
Amsterdam,	210,000
Rotterdam,	70,000
Hague,	49,000
BELGIUM.	
Brussels,	75,000
Antwerp,	65,000
Ghent,	61,000
DENMARK.	
Copenhagen,	105,000
Altona,	25,000
POLAND.	
Warsaw,	135,000
Cracow,	26,000
PRUSSIA.	
Berlin,	250,000
Breslaw,	90,000
Konigsberg,	68,000
Cologne,	65,000
Dantzic,	63,000
Magdeburg,	45,000
Aix-la-Chapelle,	38,000
GERMANY.	
Hamburg,	120,000
Munich,	76,000
Dresden,	56,000
Frankfort,	54,000
Bremen,	42,000
Leipsic,	41,000
Brunswick,	36,000
Stuttgard,	27,000
AUSTRIA.	
Vienna,	310,000
Milan,	140,000
Prague,	118,000
Venice,	112,000
Pest,	61,000
Verona,	48,000
Padua,	45,000
Trieste,	43,000
SWITZERLAND.	
Geneva,	25,000
Berne,	19,000
Basil,	16,500
Zurich,	10,000
PORTUGAL.	
Lisbon,	250,000
Oporto,	85,000
Coimbra,	18,000
SPAIN.	
Madrid,	204,000
Barcelona,	120,000
Seville,	90,000
Cadiz,	75,000
Grenada,	65,000
Valencia,	60,000
Saragossa,	55,000
Malaga,	50,000
ITALY.	
Naples,	350,000
Rome,	150,000

Palermo,	145,000	TURKEY.	
Milan,	140,000	Constantinople,	500,000
Turin,	120,000	Adrianople,	100,000
Florence,	80,000	Salonica,	73,000
Bologna,	65,000	Bucharest,	60,000
Genoa,	80,000	Sophia,	50,000
Leghorn,	53,000	Belgrade,	35,000

POPULATION OF FORTY OF THE LARGEST CITIES IN EUROPE.

London,	1,350,000	Birmingham,	140,000
Paris,	850,000	Warsaw,	135,000
Constantinople,	500,000	Leeds,	120,000
St. Petersburg,	450,000	Barcelona,	120,000
Naples,	350,000	Turin,	120,000
Vienna,	310,000	Marseilles,	120,000
Moscow,	270,000	Prague,	118,000
Lisbon,	250,000	Venice,	112,000
Berlin,	250,000	Bristol,	105,000
Dublin,	225,000	Copenhagen,	105,000
Amsterdam,	210,000	Cork,	100,000
Madrid,	204,000	Adrianople,	100,000
Glasgow,	202,000	Bourdeaux,	100,000
Manchester,	197,000	Rouen,	100,000
Liverpool,	180,000	Breslau,	90,000
Edinburg,	162,000	Seville,	90,000
Lyons,	150,000	Stockholm,	90,000
Rome,	150,000	Cadiz,	75,000
Palermo,	145,000	Munich,	76,000
Milan,	140,000		

ASIA.

Countries.	Sq. miles.	Countries.	Population.
Asia,	16,000,000	Asia,	450,000,000
Siberia,	5,000,000	China,	300,000,000
Chinese Tartary,	2,000,000	Hindostan,	120,000,000
China,	1,300,000	Japan,	45,000,000
Hindostan,	1,000,000	Far. India,	30,000,000
Arabia,	1,000,000	Turkey,	12,000,000
Farther India,	850,000	Arabia,	12,000,000
Ind. Tartary,	700,000	Thibet,	12,000,000
Persia,	480,000	Afghanistan,	10,000,000
Turkey,	450,000	Persia,	8,000,000
Thibet,	400,000	Corea,	8,000,000
Afghanistan,	340,000	Chi. Tar.,	6,000,000
Japan,	260,000	Siberia,	5,000,000
Beloochistan,	200,000	Ind. Tar.	5,000,000
Corea,	150,000	Beloochistan,	2,000,000

PRINCIPAL CITIES IN ASIA.

TURKEY IN ASIA.	
Aleppo,	200,000
Damascus,	130,000
Smyrna,	130,000
Erzerum,	100,000
Bagdad,	80,000
Tocat,	80,000
Mosul,	45,000
Jerusalem,	30,000
RUSSIA IN ASIA.	
Astracan,	65,000
Tobolsk,	20,000
Irkoutsk,	12,000
ARABIA.	
Mecca,	20,000
Mocha,	15,000
Medina,	6,000
INDEPENDENT TARTARY.	
Bukharia,	100,000
Samarcand,	55,000
Balk,	8,000
PERSIA.	
Ispahan,	200,000
Shiraz,	50,000
Teheran,	25,000
AFGHANISTAN.	
Cashmere,	160,000
Cabul,	90,000
Herat	85,000
BELOOCHISTAN.	
Kelat,	20,000
HINDOSTAN.	
Calcutta,	550,000
Benares,	500,000
Surat,	450,000
Madras,	300,000
Patna,	200,000
Dacca,	200,000
Bombay,	180,000
Delhi,	150,000
Lahore,	150,000
FARTHER INDIA.	
Ummerapoora,	100,000
Bancock,	90,000
Rangoon,	40,000
CHINA.	
Pekin,	1,500,000
Nankin,	800,000
Canton,	800,000
THIBET.	
Lassa,	35,000
JAPAN.	
Jeddo,	1,500,000
Meaco,	450,000
Nangasacki,	75,000

AFRICA.

	Sq. miles.	Population.
Africa,	12,000,000	1000,000,000
Sahara, or Great Desert,	2,500,000	
Soudan, or Nigritia,	1,000,000	20,000,000
Nubia,	360,000	
Morocco,	300,000	6,000,000
Abyssinia,	300,000	2,500,000
Egypt,	200,000	3,000,000
Bornou,	200,000	2,000,000

Cape Colony,	120,000	120,000
Tripoli,	100,000	1,000,000
Algiers,	90,000	1,500,000
Fezzan,	60,000	75,000
Sennaar,	60,000	1,000,000
Ashantee,	14,000	800,000

POPULATION OF THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN AFRICA.

EGYPT.		Rabat,	27,000
Cairo,	260,000	Mogadore,	20,000
Damietta,	30,000	Sallee,	15,000
Rosetta,	16,000	Tangier,	14,000
Alexandria,	15,000		
		Tunis,	120,000
ALGIERS.		Sackatoo,	80,000
Algiers,	80,000	Timbuctoo,	60,000
Constantina,	40,000	Benin,	60,000
		Gondar,	40,000
MOROCCO.		Sego,	30,000
Fez,	100,000	Cabes,	30,000
Morocco,	70,000	Bornou,	30,000
Mequinez,	65,000	Cape Town,	18,000

RAIL ROADS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Names, and Places connected.	Length.
New York and Erie, N. Y.,	505
Baltimore and Ohio, Md. and Va.,	325
Charleston and Hamburgh, S. C.,	135
Lexington and Louisville, Ky.,	90
Philadelphia and Columbia, Pa.,	82
Wilmington and Fayetteville, N. C.,	80
Portsmouth and Roanoke, Va.,	78
Utica and Schenectady, N. Y.,	77
Baltimore and York, Md. and Pa.,	76
Camden and Amboy, N. J.,	61
Petersburg and Weldon, Va. and N. C.,	60
Richmond and Potomac, Va.,	58
Danville and Poltsville, Pa.,	53
Providence and Stonington, R. I. and Ct.,	48
Tescumbia and Decatur, Ala.,	46
Boston and Worcester, Mass.,	43
Boston and Providence, Mass. and R. I.,	41
Baltimore and Washington, Md. and D. C.	40
Hollidaysburg and Johnstown, Pa.,	37
Albany and Saratoga, N. Y.,	36

Hartford and New Haven, Ct.,	35
Winchester and Harper's Ferry, Va. and Md.,	30
Ithaca and Owego, N. Y.,	29
New Brunswick and Jersey City, N. J.,	27
Philadelphia and Trenton, Pa.,	27
Portsmouth and Roanoke, Va.,	26
Troy and Saratoga, N. Y.,	25
Boston and Lowell, Mass.,	25
Schuylkill Valley and branches, Pa.,	25
Little Schuylkill and Tamaqua, Pa.,	23
Richmond and Petersburg, Va.,	22
Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven, Pa.,	20
Philadelphia and Norristown, Pa.,	19
Lackawaxen and Carbondale, Pa.,	16
New Castle and French Town, Del.,	16
Mauch Chunk Coal Mines and Lehigh, Pa.,	14
Manchester and Coal Mines, Va.,	13
Westchester, a branch of the Philad. and Columbia, Pa.,	9

CANALS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Names.	Miles Length.	Cost.	Places Connected.
Pennsylvania, C. R. R.	395		Philadelphia and Pittsburg.
Erie,	363	$9,027,800	Albany and Buffalo.
Chesapeake and Ohio,	342		Washington and Pittsburg.
Ohio,	307	4,500,000	Cleaveland and Portsmouth.
Wabash and Erie,	200		Wabash and Maumee Rivers.
Schuylkill,	110	2,336,400	Philadelphia and Mount Carbon.
Morris,	101	1,100,000	Jersey City and Easton.
Chenango,	92	1,800,000	Utica and Binghamton.
Union,	80	2,000,000	Reading and Middletown.
Farmington,	78	600,000	Northampton and New Haven.
Miami,	66	746,900	Cincinnati and Dayton.
Delaware and Hudson,	65		Delaware and Hudson Rivers.
Champlain,	63	1,180,000	L. Champlain and Hudson River.
Delaware,	60		Easton and Bristol.
Lehigh,	46	1,558,000	Easton and Stoddardsville.
Blackstone,	45	704,000	Providence and Worcester.
Delaware and Raritan,	42		N. Brunswick and Bordentown.
Oswego,	38	525,000	Salina and Oswego.
Black River,	36		Rome and Black River.
Middlesex,	29	528,000	Boston and Lowell.
Little Schuylkill,	24		Schuylkill Riv. and Coal Mines.
Dismal Swamp,	23	800,000	Ches. Bay and Albem'e Sound.
Chemung,	23	342,200	Elmira and Seneca Lake.
Santee,	22	650,670	Santee and Cooper Rivers.
Cayuga,	20	226,000	Geneva and Montezuma.
Cumberland and Oxford,	20	211,000	Portland and Sebago Lake.
Seneca,	20	214,000	Seneca Lake and Erie Canal.
Conestoga,	18		Lancaster & Susquehannah R.
Delaware and Chesapeake,	14	$2,200,000	Delaware and Chesapeake Bays.

HEIGHT OF THE PRINCIPAL MOUNTAINS ON THE GLOBE.

Names.	Feet.	Names.	Feet.
Himmaleh,	27,678	Mt. Etna,	11,000
Chimborazo,	21,440	Altaian Mts.,	10,000
Chillan, (Chili)	20,000	Mt. Arrarat,	9,500
Antissana,	19,150	Lebanon,	9,500
Kaah, (Owyhee)	18,000	St. Gothards,	9,000
Mt. Elias,	17,000	Appenines,	9,000
Mt. Blanc, (Alps)	15,000	Carpathian,	8,000
Mt. Rosada,	15,000	Pindus,	7,000
Mt. Fairweather,	14,900	Olympus,	6,000
Mt. Ophir,	13,000	Mt. Heckla,	5,000
Mt. Atlas,	13,000	Mt. Ida,	5,000
Rocky Mts.,	12,500	Green Mts.,	4,000
Peak of Teneriffe,	12,200	Mt. Vesuvius,	3,700
Sierra Nevada,	11,800	Montserrat,	3,300
James' Peak,	11,500	Cattskill,	3,800
Pyrenees,	11,000	Athos,	3,300

SIZE OF LAKES.

Names.	Length.	Breadth.	Names.	Length.	Breadth.
Caspian Sea,	640	260	Ontario,	180	40
Sea of Aral,	250	120	Onega,	130	70
Superior,	490	200	Ladoga,	140	75
Baikal,	366	40	Nicaragua,	120	41
Michigan,	300	50	Champlain,	128	15
Moravi,	300	30	Wenner,	80	30
Huron,	220	90	Dead Sea,	72	19
Erie,	230	45	Lake of the Woods,	70	40
Winnipeg,	250	50	Geneva,	50	10
Slave Lake,	270	50	Cayuga Lake,	40	12
Lake Maracaibo,	200	70	Lake Constance,	40	10

LENGTH OF THE PRINCIPAL RIVERS ON THE GLOBE.

Rivers.	Miles.	Rivers.	Miles.
Amazon,	4,000	Mackenzie's,	2,000
Missouri, with its branches,	4,000	Arkansas,	2,000
		Amour,	2,000
Mississippi,	3,000	Rio del Norte,	2,000
Rio de la Plata,	2,000	Wolga,	2,000
St. Lawrence,	2,000	Kiang-ku,	2,000
Ho-ang-ho,	2,000	Yen-se-i,	2,000
Nile,	2,000	Cambodia,	2,000

Oby,	2,000	Elbe,	500
Lena,	2,000	Dwina,	500
Danube,	2,000	Wabash,	500
Ganges,	2,000	Appalachicola,	500
Oronoco,	2,000	Altamaha,	500
Madeira,	2,000	Ottaway,	500
Columbia,	2,000	Oder,	350
Red,	2,000	Slave,	350
Tocantines,	1,500	Bog,	400
Nelson's,	1,500	Illinois,	400
Euphrates,	1,400	Great Kenhaway,	400
Burrampooter,	1,500	Alleghany,	400
Yellow Stone,	1,100	Connecticut,	410
Tennesee,	1,100	Susquehannah,	450
Irrawaddy,	1,200	Savannah,	500
Indus,	1,200	Tombigbee,	450
Parana,	1,000	Santee,	450
Kansas,	1,000	Pedee,	450
Rio Bravo,	1,800	Alabama,	450
Neiper,	1,000	Vistula,	450
Ohio,	1,000	Tagus,	450
Uraguay,	1,000	Neva,	450
Colorado,	1,000	Drave,	350
St. Francisco,	1,000	Roanoke,	350
Senegal,	900	Cape Fear,	340
Multnomah,	900	Po,	320
Lewis',	900	Guadiana,	350
Clark's,	900	Ebro,	350
Sihon,	900	Weser,	320
Negro,	800	Hudson,	320
Don,	800	Delaware,	300
Tigris,	800	Guadalquiver,	300
Rhine,	600	Garonne,	300
Churchill,	690	Monongahela,	280
Kristna,	650	Penobscot,	250
Potomac,	620	Shenandoah,	250
Gambia,	600	Yazoo,	200
Orange,	600	Miami,	200
Dneister,	600	Licking,	200
Osage,	600	Merrimack,	200
Cumberland,	600	Thames,	180
James',	550	Rappahannock,	130
Loire,	400	Schuylkill,	130
Rhone,	400	Sciota,	120

FEB 5 1914

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